The Weather
Today—Cloudy and not too warm, probably followed by rain. Yesterday—High, 77; low, 45.

The Washington Post

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Churchill Calls for Anglo-U. S. Alliance To Stave Off Another 'Catastrophe'

Paul Charges D.C. Officials 'Sabotaged' Welfare Unit

Ordered Auditor To Criticize Board In Move to Gain Control, He Says

By Edward Ryan
Post Reporter

Official tempers flared over charges of public welfare inefficiency and filtering of funds to "dubious" relief cases during a House District Appropriations subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Chairman John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) reported that A. Harding Paul, member of the Board of Public Welfare, accused District Commissioners in their presence of attempting to "sabotage" the welfare agency.

The charge was made at a closed session of the subcommittee. Coffee later related the events to newsmen.

Charges Conniving

He said Paul charged that the Commissioners had connived in the preparation of a District auditor's report criticising the welfare agency as a move to get legislation giving the Commissioners the welfare management.

The charge brought an indignant protest from Commissioner John Russell Young, whom Coffee described as "hurt, wrathy and shocked."

Coffee said he calmed the group with a declaration that the report, by District Auditor A. R. Pilkerton had been made at the subcommittee's request, and the Commissioners had nothing to do with it.

Chief development of the closed session, said Coffee, was a declaration by Public Welfare Director Ray L. Huff that every case cited by the auditor as being "dubious" would be thoroughly investigated by welfare officials.

Investigation to Start

Huff said the investigation would start within the next day or two, as soon as names of relief recipients challenged by the auditor are made available to his office. He said he suggested, too, an impartial review by Federal Security Agency officials.

Coffee said he had received Huff's assurance that if any fraudulent relief cases were found they would be cut off the rolls.

At the same time, Coffee held out the prospect of a further probe by House Appropriations Committee investigators. The subcommittee will not attempt to pass on the

See FUNDS, Page 4, Column 5

Congress Unit To Sponsor D. C. Charter Draft

Establishment of a commission of Washington citizens to draft the District's self-government charter will be sponsored by the Joint Committee on Congressional Organization, Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), declared yesterday.

Dirksen, a member of the committee, which recommended home rule for the District Monday, said that after the citizens' committee had drafted the charter it would then be submitted to Congress for approval.

Following congressional approval the charter would be returned to the citizens of Washington to accept or reject by referendum election.

Dirksen also pointed out that the charter drafting commission would be without authority and would have no effect unless its work were approved by Congress.

ONE AD FINDS APARTMENT

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Phone NAtional 4200 today and ask for an Ad-Taker who will be glad to help you to write your ad.

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Attorney Kills Adopted Son And Himself

GEORGE D. LEIST

Wilbur Stammler, 38, a New York attorney, shot and killed his foster son, PCA Pilot George David Leist, 25, and then took his own life at the Wardman Park Hotel yesterday at 3:20 a. m.

The shootings climaxed a bitter quarrel over tSammler's strange adoption of the pilot.

Leist's wife, Ruth, witnessed her husband's murder and ran from their five-room suite, crying hysterically that her husband had been killed.

Crumpled Across Body

When policearrived they found Stammler crumpled across Leist's body on the floor of a sunparlor of the suite. A German Welser .32-caliber pistol, from which seven shots had been fired, was jammed between the two bodies, police said.

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald, who was called to the hotel shortly after the shootings, issued certificates of murder and suicide.

Mrs. Leist, the mother of a 3-year-old child, told police the shootings followed a violent argument over Stammler's adoption of the pilot oin Shreveport, La., February 25.

She said that the three left the Wardman Park shortly after 10 o'clock Monday night and had gone to the Shoreham Hotel. She and her husband returned about 12.30 a. m. and Stammler came back about 2 a. m., saying that he "had stopped to visit friends."

Apparently on Good Terms

Mrs. Leist told police that both men were "sober and apparently on good terms," but that shortly after Stammler's arrival the dispute over the adoption began.

Leist told Stammler that "he didn't think the adoption was a good idea" and the argument then became violent, she said.

Finally Leist, who has been on leave from PCA since January 7, threatened to return to his job in New York and Stammler, in a rage, shot Leist four times—twice in the stomach, in the right hip and through the heart.

Mrs. Leist then ran from the suite screaming, "My husband has been shot." She ran down the hotel corridor and blurted out a description of the shooting to an elevator boy who called police. When Eighth Precinct policemen Allen Lashley and Edward M. Brown reached the hotel they found Stammler, with a bullet wound in his head, lying across Leist.

Stammler was fully dressed, but

See SHOOT, Page 4, Column 2

HooverGoing To Europe To Aid Relief

Former President To Check Conflicting Reports on Extent Of Famine Threat

By Christine Sadler
Post Reporter

Former President Herbert Hoover will go to Europe laste next week to spur national programs which will insure full and speedy use of food supplies rushed by Americans to the war-devastated countries.

Another purpose of his trip, which is being made at President Truman's invitation, will be to check on needs and reconcile conflicting reports on the size of the approaching famine.

He will be accompanied by Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, director of requirements and allocations for the Department of Agriculture, and by four or five other men—some of whom were associated with him when he directed relief programs in Europe after World War I.

Distribution Difficult

Some of the countries which need food most are least able to handle its distribution after its delivery at ports. The former President hopes to contact many persons who helped with relief programs after the last war.

Before he leaves, there will be a second meeting of the Famine Emergency Committee formed last week at the White House with Hoover as honorary chairman. This meeting probably will be on Monday.

While the Hoover delegation is abroad—for four or five weeks—it is expected that America's belt-tightening program will get into full swing and that some of the first foods actually "saved" by persons willing to eat less that others may have bread will arrive in Europe. The delegation then would be on hand to see how the distribution was handled to make additional suggestions.

List of "Things to Do"

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and Hoover yesterday discussed specific and concrete ways individuals can help make the food conservation program work. A comprehensive list of "things to do" will be announced this week by the Department of Agriculture.

Meantime, the general instructions are: Cut your consumption of wheat and wheat products by at least 25 per cent; prepare yourself to use wheat substitutes such as potatoes, oatmeal, and cornbread; refrain from buying foods needed for relief shipments; use fresh and seasonal foods.

"Relief foods" are those which ship well and last for a long time. They include dried peas and beans, rice, canned meats and fish, cheese, canned milk and dehydrated products. Use, instead, fresh meats, fish, poultry, eggs, fresh milk, fresh fruits and vegetables.

Some Starvation Probable

Secretary Anderson said yesterday that the world food shortage is so acute that it will be impossible to prevent starvation everywhere. He likened the Combined Food Board, now in session here, to a dog owner with too many puppies.

"In other words," he said, reluctantly, "some must die."

He told a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee that this country cannot ship and "the

See HUNGER, Page 4, Column 1

Army Chokes A-Bomb Work, Scientist Says

By Charles Yarbrough
Post Reporter

The atom bomb has brought United States scientific men under strict military domination, a leading Government scientist charged here last night.

The speaker was Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Bureau of Standards, who lashed at a "situation in which scientists are being held very strictly under military domination."

It is, he charged, "a severe detriment to our scientific development and the development of wholesale international relations."

Dr. Condon's attack came during an address before an audience that included 40 high school seniors from over the Nation here to receive scholarships for scientific talent.

Declaring that "military operations and scientific research are two quite different kinds of human activity and neither should be subordinated to the other," the speaker said "science simply will not go forward under domination."

His blast included an assertion that "physicists are forbidden to communicate on some ideas except through official channels, involving censorship by Army officers without knowledge and so without competence."

Not only did his address urge a freedom of operation for scientists, but he countered with a proposal that "we must particularly seek to bring about closer working relationship with our friends and allies, the Russians.

"Russia and the United States today are the most powerful nations in the world, so unless we can get along together, there is no hope for peace.

"We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed ours to theirs," he said.

Dr. Condon declared he mentioned "Russia only because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war.

"Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations."

Dr. Condon asserted that "information essential to understanding is being denied to students in

See SCIENCE(Page 3, Column 4

Phone Strike Tomorrow Now Seems Certain

President of Union Declares He Can't Accept Offers Made

Last ditch efforts to aver a nation-wide telephone strike suffered a severe jolt last night when Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone workers said that the strike, set for tomorrow at 6 a. m., "appeared inevitable."

Beirne's dismal forecast came while representatives of the NFTW and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. were conferring with Edgar L. Warren, director of the United States Conciliation Service.

Beirne said that he was in constant contact with representatives of 16 affiliated unions, now negotiating contracts with their managements and added that "none of the companies has made a single concession we can deem favorable."

Long Conference

The union and company representatives had been in conference with Warren and Peter J. Manno, conciliation commissioner from New York since 10:15 a. m. yesterday.

Beirne declared, "The strike will be called as planned unless some new development changes the picture within the next 48 hours.

"There is very little encouragement that can be given to anyone

See PHONE, Page 3, Column 1

GI Discharges Have Hit Army Hard, Ike Says

It Would Take a Year To Build Up to 1940 Efficiency, He Declares

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

It will take at least a year for the Army to build up from its present "very low" point to the efficiency of 1940, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said yesterday.

Back from a country-wide tour of Army installations, the Chief of Staff told a news conference that demobilization had hit the Army hard in all its arms and services. He said he wished to avoid painting too black a picture but:

"There is not an efficient ground or air force existing in the United States today."

Needs Trained Men

Eisenhower said "another year will be required to establish the framework of an organization with the efficiency to compare with what we had in 1940."

"The Army's greatest need," he explained, "is trained men. We are behind in our techniques. We need men first and then need to train them."

The Air Forces have been particularly hard hit by the loss of trained men, he said. They "simply have not been able to solve" their problem of maintenance, said the Army chief, with too few airplanes for training and no technicians

See IKE, Page 3, Column 1

Situation Still Acute

Treaty Alone Can End Dispute Over Trieste, Says U. S. General

Rome, March 5 (U.P.).—The situation in disputed Venezia Giulia Province "is not getting any easier and will not until the treaty settlement," Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander of the United States forces in the Mediterranean theater, said today.

Lee declared that despite increases in the Yugoslav garrison, Anglo-American occupation authorities do not intend to supplement their forces in the region north of Trieste.

Lee, who has just returned from Venezia Giulia, added that Yugoslav authorities explained their garrison increase by saying they were relieving present troops with others.

When a correspondent asked, "Was this explanation satisfactory to you?" Lee replied he believed "doubt and suspicion in the international situation would only be increased to the detriment of everybody by an answer to this question."

He said he had seen no evidence to support reports that Slovenes working for the Allies in Venezia Giulia had to be escorted to work to avoid being beaten.

Lee said the Polish troops in Italy, whose presence has caused Yugoslav and Russian complaints, could be considered the "tail end" of Allied occupation forces for Venezia Giulia, "but they are a long way from Venezia Giulia."

Asked if Polish troops are now as far north as Udine, Lee declined to discuss troop movements, saying that was the prerogative of the theater commander, British Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan.

Reparations, Colonies Delay Italian Treaty

London, March 5 (A.P.).—Two major problems — reparations and colonies—are holding up the draft of the Italian peace treaty, it was learned today, but sources close to the deputy foreign ministers' council denied there would be any postponement of the Paris peace conference, scheduled for not later than May 2.

The Russians were reported willing to agree on payment by Italy of 300 million dollars in reparations, provided the United States and Britain waive any claims. The Russians were said to be asking about 100 million dollars of this for herself, with the remainder earmarked for small countries which suffered at Italy's hands.

The American delegation, on the other hand, was reported agreeable in principle to reparations, but with the feeling that such payments should be limited to excess productive capacity so as not to bring about economic collapse.

U. S. Protests 'Closed Door' In Manchuria

Byrnes Reveals Note To Russia; MacArthur Has Right to Enter Zone, He Asserts

The United States protested to Moscow last night against the continued presence of Soviet troops in Iran.

A note is expected to be in Russian hands sometimes tomorrow and the contents may be made public soon afterwards. The State Department did not describe the nature of the note but the fact that it constitutes a protest was learned from an official who may not be publicly identified.

It was described as a direct protest against what the American Government considers Russia's failure to live up to treaty obligations to withdraw all its troops from Iran by March 2.

(Earlier Iran News, Page 5)

By Alex H. Singleton
Associated Press Staff Writer

The United States cracked down yesterday on a Russian plan to seize Japanese industries in Manchuria as war booty and to place a large part of that country's basic economy under Soviet - Chinese joint operation.

Secretary of State Byrnes made public a note sent nearly a month ago to Moscow and Chungking declaring that any such exclusive arrangement would be contrary to the open door policy and "constitute clear discrimination against Americans."

Developments Revealed

His disclosure came amid several other developments bearing on Russo-American relations:

1. Byrnes told his news conference that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's authority as Supreme Allied Commander extended to all areas in which there are enemy troops, and —in response to a specific question —said this included the trouble spot of Manchuria.

2. He said that he had no official knowledge confirming published reports from Dairen that Russia was shipping Japanese troops to Siberia for use as labor battalions, but he made it clear that the United States believes surrendered Japanese troops should be repatriated.

3. The State Department announced that it is considering the methods, including financial aid, by which the United States "can assist Korea to develop a strong and independent economy, freed of Japanese influence."

4. An Iranian Embassy official said the embassy is preparing a note informing this Government that Iran has formally protested Soviet failure to withdraw Red army troops from her soil, and asking the United States to enter a similar protest.

Makes Note Public

In disclosing this Government's position on Japanese industry in Manchuria, Byrnes also made public a partial text of a Chinese note which outlined Russia's proposals.

The Chinese communication said that Russia, in a memorandum to the Chinese government January 21, had declared that "all Japanese enterprises in the Chinese northeastern provinces which had rendered service to the Japanese army were regarded by the Soviet

See BYRNES, Page 4, Column 4

Women Charged In Spy Case

KATHLEEN M. WILLSHER

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
MRS. EMMA WOIKIN

The two women above were pictured in Ottawa as they entered the city jail for booking on charges of conspiracy to violate official secret legislation. They were named by a Canadian royal commission as involved in a spyring to supply information to Soviet Russia. Miss Willsher was deputy registrar in the Office of Malcolm MacDonald, while Mrs. Woikin was Dominion Foreign Office cipher clerk

9 Reporters Believed Held By Red Troops

Shanghai, March 5, (U.P.).—The whereabouts of nine correspondents, including Reynolds Packard of the United Press, who left Mukden 10 days ago for an uninvited visit to the Manchurian headquarters of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky in Chongchun were in doubt today.

The only word from the correspondents—eight Americans and one Australian—was a cryptic message saying "we're sick." It was picked up at Pieping by the United States Information Service and relayed to Shanghai.

Another group of correspondents returning from Mukden said Chinese headquarters there had re-

See MANCHU, Page 3, Column 7

Expansion Aims Laid To Russia In Mo. Speech

Ex-Prime Minister Asks Joint Use of Bases, Extension of Accord With Canada

(Text on Page 2)

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

Fulton, Mo., March 5 (A.P.)—Winston Churchill, bluntly accusing Soviet Russia of seeking "indefinite expansion" of its "power and doctrines," today urged an Anglo-American alliance to prevent another "catastrophe."

Speaking in this crowded little Missouri college town, the fiery war-time British Prime Minister demanded an end to the "quivering, precarious balance of power" which he said offered a temptation to "ambition or adventure."

Introduced by President Truman, who accompanied him from Washington by special train, Churchill, asserting he spoke "only for myself," used the sharpest language yet employed in the gradual stiffening of British and American attitude toward Russia.

Warns Against Division

If the western democracies become divided, "or falter in their duty," he told thousands jamming the college gymnasium or listening to his speech over loud speakers, "then indeed catastrophe may overwhelm us all."

President Truman, asserting that "these are perilous times," called upon the people to see that the United Nations Charter "is implemented as the law of the land and the law of the world."

The President, who accepted an honorary degree from Westminster College, spoke after the former British Prime Minister.

Destruction or Progress

Alluding to the terrible force of atomic energy, the President declared the world is "either headed for destruction or the greatest era of progress in history."

Earlier, Mr. Truman who, British sources reported, read the text of Churchill's speech aboard a special train from Washington last night, told an enthusiastically applauding Westminster College audience:

"I understand that Mr. Churchill is going to talk about the sinews of peace. I know he will have something constructive to say to the world in that speech."

As vital support for the United Nations organization and the best means of maintaining the peace, Churchill advocated

1. Joint use of all naval and air bases of either the United States or the United Kingdom "all over the world."

2. "Intimate" relationships be-

See CHURCHILL, Page 2, Col. 7

General Motors Rejects CIO Plan, Makes New Offer

Detroit, March 5 (U.P.).—General Motors, holding firm against any arbitration in the 105-day GM strike, tonight rejected a union counterproposal to its demand for a rank-and-file vote on returning to work at GM's latest terms.

The corporation repeated its request for a secret vote under neutral sponsorship on the unqualified question of whether the 175,000 GM strikers would resume work at GM terms.

The CIO Auto Workers last night provisionally accepted that corporation request, but asked that the proposed ballot be broadened to include a second question: Returning to work at GM terms pending arbitration of still-disputed issues.

General Motors in turn made a new qualified offer tonight. It proposed that its 18½-cent-an-hour wage offer remain unchanged until June 15, 1947, but the UAW would have the option of reopening the wage question after March 15, 1947.

Krug Nomination Confirmed

Senate Probers Recall Ickes To Testify in Pauley Case

By John L. Cutter
United Press Staff Writer

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday summoned former Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to testify again today on Edwin W. Pauley's nomination to be Undersecretary of the Navy.

Ickes was recalled at the request of Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), leader of the fight for Pauley's confirmation, who apparently acted at Pauley's insistence.

Ickes resigned two weeks ago after President Truman questioned his objections to Pauley. The Senate yesterday confirmed J. A. (Cap) Krug, former production chief, as Ickes' successor.

Disclosure that Ickes would testify came shortly before a bitter exchange between Tydings and Senator Charles W. Tobey (R., W. Va.), who has led the fight against Pauley.

Tydings told the Senate that some of its members had almost resorted to the "mob rule" of lynching parties in prejudging Pauley. Tobey denied that Pauley had been "crucified" during the committee hearings or his qualifications.

Tydings declared that many Senators had made up their minds about the nomination before the California oil magnate and politician had a chance to answer charges brought by Tobey and other Republicans.

Tobey replied in a statement that "rhetoric on the Senate floor" will not save Pauley.

"Mr. Pauley has not been cruci-

See PAULEY, Page 4, Column 6

Addresses Fund Workers

Peace Value of Red Cross Aid Is Emphasized by Harriman

Red Cross aid to Russia carries a message of American sympathy that is essential to keeping the peace, Averell Harriman, former United States Ambassador to Russia, said yesterday.

"With the material aid the Red Cross sends, goes the sympathy of the American people which rises above any political differences," Harriman explained to key Government workers meeting to report their initial contributions to the March Red Cross fund drive.

Since peace in this world must be based on sympathy between people, he said, "we should be grateful to the Red Cross for giving us the medium of expression."

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, as chairman of the Government division of the Red Cross drive, told the Federal workers that they have already contributed $55,762 or 7 per cent of their quota since the campaign opened last Friday.

When added to previous reports from the general business, residential and city divisions of the drive, collections from Washington now total $122,318, he said. Reports from every division in the area will be made at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building.

Forrestal reminded the Government workers yesterday that they must "demonstrate to the country that the lethargy of peace has not corroded the willingness of people to discharge their obligations to charity."

A reminder, he said, are people in England still living on a bare margin of the necessities of life and people on the European continent who haven't even the bare margin.

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Text of Churchill's Address at Westminster College

Fulton, Mo., March 5 (U.P.)—Text of Winston Churchill's address at Westminster College:

I AM glad to come to Westminster College this afternoon and am complimented that you should give me a degree. The name "Westminster" is somehow familiar to me. I seem to have heard of it before. Indeed it was at Westminster that I received a very large part of my education in politics, dialectic, rhetoric and one or two other things.

It is also an honor, perhaps almost unique, for a private visitor to be introduced to an academic audience by the President of the United States. Amid his heavy burdens, duties and responsibilities—unsought but not recoiled from—the President has traveled a thousand miles to dignify and magnify our meeting here today and give me an opportunity of addressing this kindred Nation, as well as my own countrymen across the ocean and perhaps some other countries too. The President has told you that it is his wish, as I am sure it is yours, that I should have full liberty to give my true and faithful counsel in these anxious and baffling times. I shall certainly avail myself of this freedom and feel the more right to do so because any private ambitions I may have cherished in my younger days have been satisfied beyond my wildest dreams.

Let me, however, make it clear that I have no official mission or status of any kind and that I speak only for myself. I can, therefore allow my mind, with the experience of a lifetime, to play over the problems which beset us on the morrow of our absolute victory in arms; and try to make sure that what has been gained with so much sacrifice and suffering shall be preserved for the future glory and safety of mankind.

THE United States stands at this this time at the pinnacle of world power. It is a solemn moment for the American democracy. With primacy in power is also joined an awe-inspiring accountability to the future. As you look around you, you feel not only the sense of duty done but also feel anxiety lest you fall below the level of achievement. Opportunity is here now, clear and shining, for both our countries. To reject it or ignore it or fritter it away will bring upon us all the long reproaches of the after-time. It is necessary that constancy of mind, persistency of purpose and the grand simplicity of decision shall guide and rule the conduct of the English-speaking peoples in peace as they did in war. We must and I believe we shall prove ourselves equal to this severe requirement.

When American military men approach some serious situation they are wont to write at the head of their directive the words "Overall strategic concept." There is wisdom in this as it leads to clarity of thought. What, then, is the overall strategic concept which we should inscribe today? It is nothing less than the safety and welfare, the freedom and progress of all the homes and families of all the men and women in all the lands. And here I speak particularly of the myriad cottages or apartment homes, where the wage-earner strives amid the accidents and difficulties of life, to guard his wife and children from privation and bring the family up in the fear of the Lord or upon ethical conceptions which often play their potent part.

Must Shield Homes

To give security to these countless homes they must be shielded from the two gaunt marauders—war and tyranny. We all know the frightful disturbance in which the ordinary family is plunged when the curse of war swoops down upon the bread-winner and those for whom he works and contrives. The awful ruin of Europe, with all its vanished glories, and of large parts of Asia, glares in our eyes. When the designs of wicked men or the aggressive urge of mighty states dissolve, over large areas, the frame of civilized society, humble folk are confronted with difficulties with which they cannot cope. For them all is distorted, broken or even ground to pulp.

When I stand here this quiet afternoon I shudder to visualize what is actually happening to millions now and what is going to happen in this period when famine stalks the earth. None can compute what has been called "the unestimated sum of human pain." Our supreme task and duty is to guard the homes of the common people from the horrors and miseries of another war. We are all agreed on that.

Our American military colleagues, after having proclaimed the "overall strategic concept" and computed all available resources, always proceed to the next stop, namely the method. Here again there is widespread agreement. A world organization has already been erected for the prime purpose of preventing war. UN, the successor of the League of Nations, with the decisive addition of the United States and all that that means, is already at work. We must make sure that its work is fruitful, that it is a reality and not a sham, that it is a force for action and not merely a frothing of words, that it is a true temple of peace, in which the shields of many nations can someday be hung and not merely a cockpit in a Tower of Babel. Before we cast away the solid assurances of national armaments for self-preservation, we must be certain that our temple is built not upon shifting sands or quagmires, but upon the rock. Anyone with his eyes open can see that our path will be difficult and also long, but if we persevere together as we did in the two World Wars—though not, alas, in the interval between them—I cannot doubt that we shall achieve our common purpose in the end.

I have, however, a definite and practical proposal to make for action. Courts and magistrates cannot function without sheriffs and constables. The United Nations

DON WINSLOW
IT SAYS HERE DON'S IN THE ANGELUS HOSPITAL!
927-C
I'VE GOT TO SEE HIM!
I FEEL LIKE A BIG FOOL HAVING SOMEONE FEED ME!
I'M GLAD IT'S A BIG FOOL BECAUSE A SMALL ONE WOULDN'T BE WORTH THE TRY!
WHAT IF THEY WON'T LET ME SEE HIM?
ANGELUS HOSPITAL

Organization must immediately begin to be equipped with an international armed force. In such a matter we can only go step by step; but we must begin now. I propose that each of the powers and states should be invited to dedicate a certain number of air squadrons to the service of the world organization. These squadrons would be trained and prepared in their own countries but would move around in rotation from one country to another. They would wear the uniform of their own countries with different badges. They would not be required to act against their own nation but in other respects they would be directed by the world organization. This might be started on a modest scale and a grow as confidence grew. I wished to see this done after the First World War and trust it may be done forthwith.

It would nevertheless be wrong and imprudent to entrust the secret knowledge or experience of the atomic bomb, which the United States, Great Britain and Canada now share, to the world organization, while it is still in its infancy. It would be criminal madness to cast it adrift in this still agitated and ununited world. No one in any country has slept less well in their beds because this knowledge and the method and the raw materials to apply it are at present largely retained in American hands. I do not believe we should all have slept so soundly had the positions been reversed and some Communist or neo-Fascist state monopolized, for the time being, these dread agencies. The fear of them alone might easily have been used to enforce totalitarian systems upon the free democratic world, with consequences appalling to human imagination.

God has willed that this shall not be, and we have at least a breathing space before this peril has to be encountered, and even then, if no effort is spared, we should still possess so formidable a superiority as to impose effective deterrents upon its employment or threat of employment by others. Ultimately when the essential brotherhood of man is truly embodied and expressed in a world organization, these powers may be confided to it.

I NOW come to the second danger which threatens the cottage home and ordinary people, namely tyranny. We cannot be blind to the fact that the liberties enjoyed by individual citizens throughout the United States and British Empire are not valid in a considerable number of countries, some of which are very powerful. In these states, control is enforced upon the common people by various kinds of all-embracing police governments, to a degree which is overwhelming and contrary to every principle of democracy. The power of the state is exercised without restraint, either by dictators or by compact oligarchies operating through a privileged party and a political police. It is not our duty at this time, when difficulties are so numerous, to interfere forcibly in the internal affairs of countries whom we have not conquered in war, but we must never cease to proclaim in fearless tones the great principles of freedom and the rights of man, which are the joint inheritance of the English-speaking world and which, through Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the habeas corpus, trial by jury and the English common law find their famous expression in the Declaration of Independence.

All this means that the people of any country have the right and should have the power, by constitutional action, by free, unfettered elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell, that freedom of speech and thought should reign, that courts of justice, independent of the executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom. Here are the title deeds of freedom, which should lie in every cottage home. Here is the message of the British and American peoples to mankind. Let us preach what we practice and practice what we preach.

Poverty Is Ahead

I have now stated the two great dangers which menace the homes of the people. I have not yet spoken of poverty and privation, which are in many cases the prevailing anxiety, but if the dangers of war and tyranny are removed, there is no doubt that science and cooperation can bring, in the next few years, to the world, newly taught in the hard school of war, an expansion of material well being beyond anything that has yet occurred in human experience.

Now, at this sad, breathless, moment, we are plunged in the hunger and distress which are the aftermath of our stupendous struggle; but this will pass and may pass quickly, and there is no reason except human folly or subhuman crime which should deny to all the nations, the inauguration and enjoyment of an age of plenty. I have often used words which I learned 50 years ago from a great Irish-American orator, Mr. Bourke Cockran: "There is enough for all. The earth is a generous mother; she will provide in plentiful abundance food for all her children if they will but cultivate her soil in justice and in peace."

So far we are evidently in full agreement. Now, while still pursuing the method of realizing our over-all strategic concept, I come to the crux of what I have travelled here to say. Neither the sure prevention of war, nor the continuous rise of world organization, will be gained without what I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States. This is no time for generalities. I will venture to be precise.

Fraternal association requires not only the growing friendship and mutual understanding between our two vast but kindred systems of society but the continuance of the intimate relationships between our military advisers, leading to common study of potential dangers, similarity of weapons and manuals of instruction and interchange of officers and cadets at colleges. It should carry with it the continuance of the present facilities for mutual security by the joint use of all naval and air force bases in the possession of either country all over the world. This would perhaps double the mobility of the American Navy and Air Force. It would greatly expand that of the British Empire forces and it might well lead, if and as the world calms down, to important financial savings. Already we use together a large number of islands; more may well be entrusted to our joint care in the near future.

The United States already has a permanent defense agreement with the Dominion of Canada, which is so devotely attached to the British Commonwealth and Empire. This agreement is more effective than many of those which have often been made under formal alliances. This principle should be extended to all the British Commonwealths with full reciprocity. Thus, whatever happens, and thus only, we shall be secure ourselves and able to work together for the high and simple causes that are dear to us and bode no ill to any. Eventually there may come the principle of common citizenship but that we may be content to leave to destiny, whose outstretched arm so many of us can clearly see.

There is, however, an important question we must ask ourselves. Would a special relationship between the United States and the British Commonwealth be inconsistent with our overriding loyalties to the world organization? I reply that on the contrary, it is probably the only means by which that organization will achieve its full stature and strength. There are already the special United States relations with Canada and between the United States and the South American republics. We also have our 20 years' treaty of collaboration and mutual assistance with Soviet Russia. I agree with Mr. Bevin that it might well be a 50-year treaty. We have an alliance with Portugal unbroken since 1384. None of these clash with the general interest of a world agreement. On the contrary they help it. "In my father's house are many mansions." Special associations between members of the United Nations which have no aggressive point against any other country, which harbor no design incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, far from being harmful, are beneficial and, as I believe, indispensable.

Must Build Temples

I spoke earlier of the temple of peace. Workmen from all countries must build that temple. If two of the workmen know each other particularly well and are old friends, if their families are intermingled and if they have faith in each other's purpose, hope in each other's future and charity toward each other's shortcomings, to quote some good words I read here the other day, why cannot they work together at the common task as friends and partners? Why cannot they share their tools and thus increase each others' working powers? Indeed they must do so or else the temple may not be built, or, being built, it may collapse, and we shall all be proved unteachable and have to go and try to learn again for a third time, in a school of war, incomparably more rigorous than that from which we have just been released.

The Dark Aages may return, the Stone Age may return on the gleaming wings of science, and what might now shower immeasurable material blessings upon mankind, may even bring about its total destruction. Beware, I say; time may be short. Do not let us take the course of letting events drift along till it is too late. If there is to be a fraternal association of the kind I have described, with all the extra strength and security which both our countries can derive from it, let us make sure that, that great fact is known to the world, and that it plays its part in steadying and stabilizing the foundations of peace. Prevention is better than cure.

A SHADOW has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits if any to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies. I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is sympathy and good will in Britain—and I doubt not here also—toward the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships.

We understand the Russian need to be secure on her western frontiers from all renewal of German aggression. We welcome her to her rightful place among the leading nations of the world. Above all, we welcome constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own people on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my duty, however, to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone, with its immortal glories, is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation.

No Democracy Exists

The Russian-dominated Polish government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany, and mass expulsions of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed of are now taking place. The Communist parties, which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy.

Turkey and Persia are both profoundly alarmed and disturbed at the claims which are made upon them and at the pressure being exerted by the Moscow government. An attempt is being made by the Russians in Berlin to build up a quasi-Communist party in their zone of occupied Germany by showing special favors to groups of left-wing German leaders. At the end of the fighting last June, the American and British Armies withdrew westward, in accordance with an earlier agreement, to a depth at some points of 150 miles on a front of nearly 400 miles, to allow the Russians to occupy this vast expanse of territory which the western democracies had conquered.

If now the Soviet government tries, by separate action, to build up a pro-Communist Germany in their areas, this will cause new serious difficulties in the British and American zones, and will give the defeated Germans the power of putting themselves up to auction between the Soviets and the western democracies. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts—and facts they are—this is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.

In front of the iron curtain which lies across Europe are other causes for anxiety. In Italy the Communist party is seriously hampered by having to support the Communist-trained Marshal Tito's claims to former Italian territory at the head of the Adriatic. Nevertheless, the future of Italy hangs in the balance. Again, one cannot imagine a regenerated Europe without a strong France. All my public life I have worked for a strong France and I never lost faith in her destiny, even in the darkest hours. I will not lose faith now.

Growing Challenge

However, in a great number of countries, far from the Russian frontiers and throughout the world, Communist fifth columns are established and work in complete unity and absolute obedience to the directions they receive from the Communist center. Except in the British Commonwealth, and in the United States, where communism is in its infancy, the Communist parties or fifth columns constitute a growing challenge and peril to Christian civilization. These are somber facts for anyone to have to recite on the morrow of a victory gained by so much splendid comradeship in arms and in the cause of freedom and democracy, and we should be most unwise not to face them squarely while time remains.

The outlook is also anxious in the Far East and especially in Manchuria. The agreement which was made at Yalta, to which I was a party, was extremely favorable to Soviet Russia, but it was made at a time when no one could say that the German war might not extend all through the summer and autumn of 1945 and when the Japanese war was expected to last for a further 18 months from the end of the German war. In this country you are all so well informed about the Far East, and such devoted friends of China, that I do not need to expatiate on the situation there.

I have felt bound to portray the shadow which, alike in the West and in the East, falls upon the world. I was a Minister at the time of the Versailles Treaty and a close friend of Mr. Lloyd George. I did not myself agree with many things that were done, but I have a very strong impression in my mind of that situation, and I find it painful to contrast it with that which prevails now. In those days there were high hopes and unbounded confidence that the wars were over, and that the League of Nations would become all-powerful. I do not see or feel the same confidence or even the same hopes in the haggard world at this time.

On the other hand, I repulse the idea that a new war is inevitable, still more that it is imminent. It is because I am so sure that our fortunes are in our own hands and that we hold the power to save the future, that I feel the duty to speak out now that I have an occasion to do so. I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines. But what we have to consider here today while time remains, is the permanent prevention of war and the establishment of conditions of freedom and democracy as rapidly as possible in all countries.

OUR difficulties and dangers will not be removed by closing our eyes to them; they will not be removed by mere waiting to see what happens; nor will they be relieved by a policy of appeasement. What is needed is a settlement, and the longer this is delayed, the more difficult it will be and the greater our dangers will become. From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness. For that reason, the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength. If the Western democracies stand together in strict adherence to the principles of the U. N. charter, their influence for furthering these principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If however, they become divided or falter in their duty, and if these all-important years are allowed to slip away, then indeed catastrophe may overwhelm us all.

Last time I saw it all coming, and cried aloud to my own fellow-countrymen and to the world, but no one paid any attention. Up till the year 1933 or even 1935, Germany might have been saved from the awful fate which has overtaken her and we might all have been spared the miseries Hitler let loose upon mankind.

There never was a war in all history easier to prevent by timely action than the one which has just desolated such great areas of the globe. It could have been prevented without the firing of a single shot, and Germany might be powerful, prosperous and honored today, but no one would listen and one by one we were all sucked into the awful whirlpool.

WE surely must not let that happen again. This can only be achieved by reaching now, in 1946, a good understanding on all points with Russia under the general authority of the United Nations and by the maintenance of that good understanding through many peaceful years, by the world instrument, supported by the whole strength of the English-speaking world and all its connections.

Let no man underrate the abiding power of the British Empire and Commonwealth. Because you see the 46 millions in our island harassed about their food supply, of which they only grow one half, even in war-time, or because we have difficulty in restarting our industries and export trade after six years of passionate war effort, do not suppose that we shall not come through these dark years of privation as we have come through the glorious years of agony, or that half a century from now, you will not see 70 or 80 millions of Britons spread about the world and united in defense of our traditions, our way of life and of the world causes we and you espouse. If the population of the English-speaking commonwealth be added to that of the United States, with all that such cooperation implies in the air, on the sea and in science and industry, there will be no quivering, precarious balance of power to offer its temptation to ambition or adventure. On the contrary, there will be an overwhelming assurance of security. If we adhere faithfully to the charter of the United Nations and walk forward in sedate and sober strength, seeking no one's land or treasure, or seeking to lay no arbitrary control on the thoughts of men, if all British moral and material forces and convictions are joined with your own in fraternal association, the high roads of the future will be clear not only for us but for all, not only for our time but for a century to come.

CHURCHILL

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visers, common study of "potential dangers," similar weapons and manuals of instruction and "interchange of officers and cadets at colleges."

Would Extend Agreement

Asserting the permanent defense agreement between the United States and Canada should be "extended to all the British commonwealths with full reciprocity," he declared:

"Thus, whatever happens, and thus only we shall be secure ourselves and able to work together for the high and simple causes that are dear to us and bode no ill to any.

"Eventually there may come the principle of common citizenship, but that we may be content to leave to destiny, whose outstretched arm som any of us can clearly see."

Except in the British Commonwealth and in the United States, he said, fearfully, "the Communist parties or fifth columns constitute a growing challenge and peril to Christian civilization."

A crowd estimated to number several times the 8200 population of Fulton turned out for a glimpse of the President and the former Prime Minister of England.

Formality Largely Forgotten

Dr. F. L. McCluer, president of Westminster College, was host to the party at luncheon before the ceremonies in the gymnasium. The ceremonies, incidentally, were the presentation of honorary doctor of law degrees to Truman and Churchill. Actually, nearly everyone had forgotten this formality.

Churchill expressed admiration for the Russian people and aMrshal Stalin and "repulsed" the idea that "a new war is inevitable," still more "that it is imminent."

"It is because I am so sure that our fortunes are in our own hands and that we hold the power to save the future, that I feel the duty to speak out now that I have an occasion to do so," he said.

"I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines."

The Russians, he said, admire nothing so much as strength "and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness.

Narrow Margins Perilous

"We cannot afford to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength."

To prevent another "awful whirlpool," he said there must be a "good understanding" with Russia this year on all points under U. N. authorities with support of the world organization" by the whole strength of the English-speaking world and all its connections."

Asserting "a shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory," Churchill added:

"Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies."

Text of Truman Introduction

Following is the text of President Truman's address introducing Churchill:

"Dr. McCluer, Governor Donnelly, ladies and gentlemen:

"You know this is one of the greatest pleasures and privileges I have had since I have been President of the United States. I appreciate most highly Governor Donnelly's welcome and I am very thankful that Dr. McCluer suggested to me that Mr. Churchill be invited to deliver his lecture here today.

"I had a letter from Churchill six months or more ago in which he said he was considering a vacation in the United States or North Africa. I sent him Dr. McCluer's invitation and made a longhand note on the bottom of its telling him that if he would spend his vacation in the United States, at whatever point he chose to pick, and then would deliver this lecture, I would make it a point to come to Missouri and personally and welcome him for that pecture.

"I had never met Mr. Churchill personally until a conference we had with Mr. Stalin. I became very fond of both of them. They are men and they are leaders in this world today when we need leadership.

"It is a very happy thing for me to introduce Mr. Churchill. He is one of the great men of the age. He is a great Englishman, but he is a half American. Mr. Churchill and I believe in freedom of speech. I understand that Mr. Churchill is going to talk about the sinews of peace. I know he will have something constructive t osay to the world in that speech. I am happy that he came here to deliver it and it is one of the great privileges of my lifetime to be able to present to you that great world citizen, Winston Church."

Stevedores Back After Walkout

Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—A union spokesman said today that approximately 95 per cent of the 4700 Baltimore Longshoremen and allied workers who took an eight-day "holiday" were back at work.

Shipping officials said, however, that loading and unloading operations had not yet been resumed on a normal basis because of the congested condition of the harbor.

Between 40 and 50 ships were tied up during the "holiday" which began February 25 and ended last night.

The Longshoremen won a 25 per cent wage increase and an increase of one man in the size of the open-top gangs who handle cargo.

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See the beauties of Cypress Gardens, Bok Tower, the lake-studded hills of Central Florida, while stopping at delightful Hotel Lake Alfred. Restful, refined. Superlative food. A few desirable rooms available March and April. Hotel Lake Alfred, Box F, Lake Alfred, Fla.

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Can now accept a few reservations for April
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Effective March 15

All Sleeping Car Service

RESTORED

Between NEW YORK and Baltimore, Washington

Between PITTSBURGH and Columbus, Harrisburg, Cleveland

Between PHILADELPHIA and Washington, Richmond, Cape Charles

Between CHICAGO and Indianapolis

From INDIANAPOLIS to St. Louis

Consult Ticket Agents for details

With the restoration on March 15 of Pennsylvania Railroad sleeping car service between the points above, all sleeping car service withdrawn in July, 1945, by Office of Defense Transportation Order has—by progressive stages—now been reinstated.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Serving the Nation

Buy United States Savings Bonds

British Loan Turning Point, Vinson Says

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson yesterday termed the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan a "turning point" in world history and offered Congress this choice:

"We are going to have one system or another. Either we will have prosperity producing world trade or we will have economic blocs."

Opening the Administration's case for the loan before the Senate Banking Committee, Vinson said the alternative is world economic warfare and "a body blow to our whole economy."

He urged Congress instead to approve the loan and the trade concessions that go with it. Denying the loan is a "gift," the Secretary told coolly questioning Senators the financial agreement with Britain is a "sound investment in world peace and prosperity."

"Access to World Markets"

"Not only will the $3,750,000,000 be fully repaid," he said, "but American business will reap rich dividends through its access to world markets on a fair and equal basis. . . .

"This means more exports for our farmers and manufacturers, more jobs for our workers, more profits for business, and a higher income for all our people."

Questioned every step of the way by Republican and Democratic critics of the loan, Vinson failed to complete his prepared statement, and was invited back to the stand today.

Senators Robert A Taft (R., Ohio) and Abe Murdock (D., Utah), led in the committee cross-fire. Both later told newsmen this was no indication of how they would vote. Murdock said he was chiefly seeking information. Taft said he has not yet decided how he will vote.

Taft's View of Foreign Trade

Taft challenged Vinson's argument that failure to approve the loan would critically hit America's foreign trade. The Ohioan said American trade depends rather on the amount of goods this country is willing to import.

Murdock also objected to Vinson's argument that Britain, if she fails to get the loan, would continue the sterling bloc and other wartime trade restrictions squeezing markets for American goods. The Utah Democrat said he is willing to consider a loan "on the ground that England needs help," but rejected the other premise.

"If Britain is so powerful that she can do this, I don't want to enhance that power," he said.

"Don't "Understand U. S."

Vinson said he wouldn't underestimate the economic power of the United States.

"We, being the most powerful Nation in the world, could win such an ((economic) war," said the Secretary, "but it would be worse than a pyrrhic victory. It would be catastrophic."

IKE

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available to keep those few in flight.

Even hospitals, Eisenhower said, are suffering from the shortage of trained personnel. Those institutions, he pointed out, are handicapped in being required to use civilians working a 40-hour week when "patients are sick on a 168-hour week."

Favors Draft Extension

It was his personal opinion, Eisenhower said, that the draft would have to be extended beyond its May 15 expiration date if the Army's needs for manpower are to be met. He emphasized, however, that "it is not the 'brass hats' ' job to raise armies."

He characterized as inadequate a proposal by Chairman May (D., Ky.) to extend the draft act only for men 21 to 26. Men in this bracket, he said, had been combed so thoroughly that very few eligibles are left.

Maneuvers will be conducted this summer, the chief of staff said, but on a smaller scale than those of 1940 and 1941. He added that, because "things change so fast" in modern warfare, it would be necessary to extend the scope of maneuvers next year.

PHONE

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at this time in respect to averting this strike."

Sessions to Continue

Warren was prepared t hold union and management representatives in day and night sessions in an effort to avert the strike.

The union had last been reported demanding an 18½-cent hourly wage increase compared with a company offer of 15 cents when negotiations collapsed in New York early yesterday.

The Labor Department has hoped that settlement of the Long Lines case would set a pattern for settling other disputes between NFAW affiliates and telephone companies.

Wants Full Settlement

Beirne warned that there would be a work stoppage unless there were settlements of all pending disputes, including those involving the long lines workers, employes of the Western Electric Co., and workers in local telephone companies. While negotiations have been underway at several places, he said, "the total picture revolves around the decision of one management, namely, the AT&T or Bell System."

He said the Bell System was "sheltered and protected" by Government regulation and had enjoyed "tremendous earnings" as a result. He asserted the company was "morally bound" to raise wages.

The first amendment to the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, religion and the press in the United States.

Ordona Home Where Baby Was Decapitated

Post Staff Photo

SCENE OF SLAYING—This is the Ordona residence, 4 Anchor Green sw., a one-story frame dwelling located in the Bellevue housing development, where 1-year-old Frances Ordona's decapitated body was found in the bathtub

Post Staff Photo

TELLS OF SLAYING—Mrs. Oliva Ordona, 27, who walked into the Eleventh Precinct stationhouse yesterday and told police she chopped off her 1-year-old daughter's head with a meat cleaver, is fingerprinted by Pvt. Ray D. McClure at Police Headquarters. She did it, police said, because the baby "cried too much"

Post Staff Photo

ATTENDANT from the District Morgue removes the beheaded body of 1-year-old Frances Ordona

Mother Tells Police How She Beheaded Crying Baby Girl

A 27-year-old mother walked into a police station here yesterday and told how she chopped off her 1-year-old daughter's head with a meat cleaver.

She did it, police quoted her, because "she cried too much."

The woman was Mrs. Oliva Ordona, wife of a Navy chief cook assigned to the presidential yacht Williamsburg, now anchored at Norfolk, Va.

Shortly after she told her story, authorities found the body of the baby, Frances, in the bathtub of the Ordona home, 4 Anchor Green, sw. The child's head had been all but slashed off by what the mother told pilce were three blows with the cleaver as she held her daughter's neck across the edge of the tub. She said the baby had been crying for three days.

Still dry-eled and dazed last night, Mrs. Ordona was held at the Women's Bureau for action of the coroner at an 11:30 a. m. inquest today.

The Ordonas, who have a son, Juan, 2, live in a small, one-story home in the Bellevue housing development with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramos. Ramos, a veteran of the European air war, recently was reunited with his wife, Winifred, of Bedford, England.

The brother was with Mrs. Ordona when she walked into the Eleventh Precinct station and told her story. Both gave statements to the homicide squad.

Ramos told police his sister walked into their bedroom, awakened them about 7:45 a. m., and said "I've killed Frances." Mrs. Ordona told police she gave her daughter morning orange juice, bathed her and tried to stop her crying.

Failing that, she said, she picked up the child, walked into the kitchen where she took the 12-inch cleaver and then went into the bathroom, where she struck her daughter three times across the neck.

The Ordonas met in Santo Domingo and were married about four years ago. Chief Cook Ordona was with President Truman at Potsdam and was commended by the late President Roosevelt for his cooking for the King of England aboard the presidential yacht in 1939.

MANCHU

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ceived word from Chinese headquarters in Changchun that the correspondents were held incommunicado in Soviet headquarters for at least three days and not permitted to get in touch with the Chinese.

The Chinese said later they were advised that the correspondents had been seen in the streets to Changchun "under close suveillance by the Russians."

The returning correspondents said they understood American requests to send in an Army plane to pick up the correspondents was not answered by Malinovsky, and a similar request to bring out the correspondents from Mukden by United States plane was turned down.

Listed in earlier Chinese dispatches from Peiping as in the party in addition to Packard are Spencer Davis, Associated Press; Charlotte Ebener, International News Service, Harry Liberman, New York Times; Robert P. Martin, New York Post; Jack Dowling, Chicago Sun; William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News; Phil Potter, Baltimore Sun, and Henry Keyes, London Daily Express.

House Beats GOP Substitute, Votes Today on Housing Bill

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

The House is expected to reach a vote today on the Administration's bobtailed bill for veterans' housing.

By a nearly straight party line vote yesterday the House rejected, 177 to 119, a Republican substitute for the Administration measure.

Southern Democrats who had joined in a coalition with Republicans to cut out what President Truman called "the heart" of the Administration measure—production subsidies—returned to the fold to help defeat the Republican substitute.

Only two Democrats rose for the standing vote for the Republican bill, introduced by Representative Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.). On the Republican side 18 rose in opposition to the minority bill, but in the teller count only 10 Republicans refused to follow their party leadership.

Rejection of the Wolcott bill turned back a Republican effort to prevent the Government from placing price ceilings on new dwellings.

Previously the Southern Democrat-Republican coalition had beaten down the Administration's plan to place price ceilings on all existing houses.

Despite Administration reverses in Congress Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt yesterday announced that he planned to retain the $10,000 ceiling on the construction of new homes during the housing emergency.

He said he intended to continue his program of chanelling scarce materials into new homes costing around $6000 which veterans can afford.

The House adjourned shortly after the Republican substitute was defeated.

Final action on the Administration measure was deferred until today, leaders said, because of some 14 or 15 amendments which will be offered from the floor.

Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), whose production subsidy amendment was defeated, said he would offer an amendment today to prohibit the purchase and sale of existing homes for speculative purposes.

Administration forces last night were considering how a record vote could be obtained on the subsidy issue, but admittedly were finding a snarl of parliamentary red tape hampering their efforts.

The House yesterday adopted, 128 to 87, an Administration-sponsored amendment to the Patman bill increasing by one billion dollars the amount of mortgage insurance the Government may allow for veterans' housing. The limit was raised from $2,800,000,000 to $3,800,000,000.

To make sure that emphasis will be placed upon medium-priced homes, the mortgages, not to exceed 90 per cent of the appraised value of the house, were limited to $5400, or in special cases $8100, for single family dwellings. The range went up to $12,000 and $16,200 for four-family dwellings.

The amendment, introduced by Representative Wright Patman (D., Tex.), was taken from the Wolcott minority bill.

Provisions to Be in Bill

The Patman bill, minus the "heart" and one leg—price control on existing homes—as it will be reported to the House today will:

1. Create an Office of Housing Stabilization, to be headed by a director.

2. Continue for a year beyond June 30 next the authority for wartime priorities and allocation of scarce building materials into homes for veterans.

3. Establis ha preference for veterans in the purchase or rental of new houses.

SCIENCE

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our universities so that, if the situation were to continue, the young students we honor here tonight will get their professors only from a watered-down, army-apprved version of the laws of nature."

Winners Announced

Two top winners in the four-year, $2400 Westinghouse Scholarships' fifth annual Science Talent search went to 17-year-old Marilyn Rohrer, Elizabethtown, Pa., and 16-year-old Jules Alfred Kernen of St. Louis, Mo.

Awards worth $11,000 were presented by Watson Davis, director of Science Service at the awards banquet in the Presidential Ballroom of the Statler Hotel to 40 finalists from 14 States.

Miss Rohrer plans to become a brain surgeon and the St. Louis boy expects to do cancer research. The banquet last night concluded a four-day tour of Washington for the finalists.

Eight of the 'teen-age scientists received four-year Westinghouse science scholarships worth $400 each and 30 were awarded one-year scholarships of $100 each.

Among the $100 scholarship winners was 17-year-old John Taylor Hopkins IV, 906 Gallatin st. nw.

RELIEVE SORE THROAT due to a cold...let a little time-tested VapoRub melt in your mouth ...works fine! VICKS VAPORUB

Lighted Candle In Ship's Hold Hints Sabotage

Liverpool, England, March 5 (U.P.). Discovery of a lighted candle in the hold of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s liner Reina Del Pacifico today supported police theories of sabotage in connection with fires which recently swept five ships in Liverpool harbor.

Officers refused to confirm an unofficial report that the candle was found burning near the ship's oil storage tanks. Investigation continued aboard the Reina, which is lying in the Canada graving dock.

The graving dock is the same in which the first fire was discovered several weeks ago on the former German "Strength Through Joy" liner Milwaukee later re-christened the Empire Waveney by the Cunard-White Star Line.

The Waveney suffered heavy damages in a second fire last Friday, the fifth blaze in the harbor in 30 hours. Passengers aboard the Swedish ship Drottningholm were forced to flee in their night clothes earlier Friday when fire was discovered in the ship's No. 4 hold.

Marine Reorganization Will Return 12,000 Vets

Peiping, March 5 (AP).—Twelve thousand Marine Corps officers and enlisted men of the United States Third Amphibious Corps in North China will be returned to the United States by April 1 under a reorganization plan placing all Marine units there on a postwar status.

Before gas meters were introduced, the customer was charged a flat rate, and allowed to help himself to all the gas he wanted.

HAPPY MAN IS FREED FROM HARSH LAXATIVES

Suffers for 25 Years Before Discovering Famous Cereal

Do you suffer from constipation? Then read this sincere, unsolicited letter:

"I suffered from constipation for 25 years. Then a friend told me about Kellogg's All-Bran. I began eating it every day. Now I have natural bowel movements regularly. ALL-BRAN sure is wonderful." William H. Budd, 1631 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 3, Ohio.

You, too, may never have to take another harsh laxative for constipation due to lack of bulk in your diet — if you eat an ounce of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN every day, and drink plenty of water. If after ten days you are not *completely* satisfied, send the empty carton to the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan. *You will get double your money back!* ALL-BRAN is not a purgative. It's a naturally laxative food providing gentle bulk helpful to normal laxation. Eat All-Bran every day as a delicious cereal—or in muffins.

Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg's of Battle Creek and Omaha.

Feed Your Dog as Many Famous Breeders Do

"...gets GRO-PUP every day"

Ralph W. Segerstrom, owner of Danedell Kennels, Long Lake, Minn., says: "My Black and Harlequin Great Dane breeding stock is in fine condition. They get GRO-PUP every day. I start my puppies on GRO-PUP, too, and they're strong, healthy and full of vigor."

MOST breeders and veterinarians use and recommend a foundation diet of good dry dog food fed with scrap meat, including fat. So many feed Kellogg's GRO-PUP because it provides all the vitamins and minerals dogs are known to need for growth and vigor.

Kellogg's GRO-PUP is thrifty. And dogs love its hearty, meaty flavor.

Get this scientifically formulated dog food in 3 forms: Ribbon, Meal, or Pel-etts —at your grocer's or pet shop. Made by KELLOGG'S of Battle Creek.

Metropolitan Moments ..... by R. TAYLOR

"The Shah gave it to me when I told him my recipe for Calvert Reserve Manhattans"

Shah is a smart man! You, too, when you use this magic method of making your next Manhattan: ⅓ *sweet vermouth*, ⅓ *dry vermouth*, ⅔ *Calvert Reserve, dash of bitters. Stir (don't shake) with ice; strain and serve with maraschino cherry.* Here's smoothness and flavor you get *only* in pre-war quality whiskey! Better stock up today with glorious Calvert Reserve..."*the choicest you can drink or serve*".

Calvert Distillers Corp., N.Y.C. Blended Whiskey: 86.8 Proof—65% Grain Neutral Spirits

the whole family likes Rice's Wheaten Bread

Rice's Wheaten Bread makes mighty good sandwiches—it's just as light and moist as white bread. I enjoy the change in my lunches.

The folks won't eat regular whole wheat bread when I serve it... but they certainly like the sweet, nutty, different flavor of Rice's Wheaten Bread.

Oh boy! Rice's Wheaten Bread sure goes swell with jam n' peanut butter. Makes super duper toast too. Glad Mom keeps some all the time.

I like Rice's Wheaten Bread because it agrees with me so well, and is so rich in vitamins and minerals.

Try this nutritious, taste-change on your family today. Ask your grocer for Rice's Wheaten Bread.

reach for RICE'S

Boy 'Hermit' Hides 9 Days Without Food

Beaver, Pa., March 5 (INS).—Billy Traynor, the 14-year-old Boy Scout who always wanted to be a "hermit," wandered home today after spending nine days in the basement of an office building.

Thin and weak from the ordeal in his little world of make-believe, Billy was put to bed on a liquid diet.

Billy had been missing since February 23 when he failed to show up for supper at the home of an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Poe.

Billy told police he left home because he was worried over his paper collections. He said he went immediately to the cellar hideout not far from his home and then was afraid to come out. He had nothing to eat during the nine days but drank water from a faucet in the basement. He slept on an old quilt.

Just before he disappeared Billy told a school chum he was going to "live in the woods."

Billy grinned a bit sheepishly and said:

"I got pretty hungry at first. Then I got homesick and came home."

Demobilized U. S. In Peril, Says Fulbright

Ottawa, March 5 (AP).—United States Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) told a spy-conscious Canadian capital today that the United States had "demobilized haphazardly and so rapidly that we have little available power to back up our fine words."

He referred, he said, to "strong words" used by Secretary Byrnes to warn "Russia not to go too far in the expansion of her power over neighboring states."

"We in the United States have not demonstrated a willingness to bear the burdens of world leadership," he told members of Ottawa's Canadian Club.

"It is difficult for me to see the pattern of a happy future in the atomic bomb, jet-propelled airplanes, Mr. Stalin's latest five-year plan and our own vacillation of critical issues," the Senator declared and added that newspaper accounts of Russian undercover agents working in Canada "didn't add anything to my confidence."

Contending that "the world's best hope is in making the United Nations Orgonization work," he reiterated his opposition to U. N.'s concern for "the preservation of absolute national sovereignty."

He advocated establishment of world "rules of conduct based upon justice and applicable to all peoples" and said it could be accomplished by delegation of certain rule-making powers to U. N. and modification of the veto provisions.

HUNGER

From Page 1

stricken countries" cannot handle enough food to jeopardize the American diet—even if that were contemplated.

"No American will suffer the pangs of hunger," he said. "There is no question of the nutritive needs of Americans suffering in the least. We probably still will have 10 per cent more food than we had last year.

"Sacrifice of Personalities"

"Americans will be called on, however, to sacrifice some of their personal tastes. Their personal likes cannot be considered in wheat products. Wheat is what the countries want and are accustomed to handling and that is where our greatest efforts will be concentrated."

Members of the subcommittee told Anderson that they knew he would have the full "personal" cooperation of everyone. They pointed out, however, that many farmers have large investments in livestock, poultry, and dairy herds. "While those farmers will be perfectly willing to join in the conservation program and eat less bread personally, it must be remembered that their livelihood is involved, too," one of the members reminded.

"Seems Somewhat Sudden"

Chairman Stephen Pace (D., Ga.) asker Secretary Anderson why the relief feeding program had been delayed so long. "It seems somewhat sudden to us," he said. "Didn't you see it coming?"

Anderson declared that it had been known all along that one million tons of wheat from this country each month would be a real task. "We thought it could be done, however, and there was the angle that to talk about approaching shortages would lead to hoarding or to holding back for better prices," the food chief said.

"It was not until the grain report of January 8, though, that it became evident grain was disappearing in this country—that is, being fed to livestock—at a rate one-third above normal.

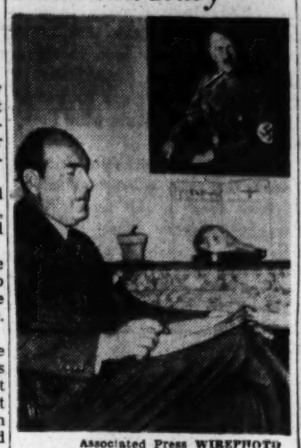
5 Government Officials To Attend 4-H Breakfast

Two Cabinet members and three Congressmen participating in the Nation-wide observance of 4-H Club week will attend the "Friends of 4-H" breakfast today at 8 a. m. at the Willard Hotel. They are Attorney General Tom Clark, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Senators Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) and Arthur Capper (R., Kans.), and Representative John W. Flannagan, jr. (D., Va.).

7 D. C. Men to Report For Induction Today

Seven District men have been ordered to report for induction today. They are Edward M. Balderson, Isaac A. Borak, Richard L. Elbert, Edwin J. Gregory, jr., James L. Rogers, jr., Robert O. Slifer and Joseph B. Vitiellias.

Nazi Diplomat Taken in Italy



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

DR. HERBERT SCHOLZ, one-time First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, suspected of handling a huge Nazi propaganda payoff in this country, has been captured in Italy. He is pictured at the German consulate in Boston in June, 1941

SHOOT

From Page 1

Leist was wearing only trousers and a shirt—no shoes or socks.

Dr. Robert Owens, 2700 Connecticut ave. nw., pronounced both men dead.

Police found a partially emptied whisky bottle in the two-bedroom, porlor, suite, but said that Mrs. Leist had told them little drinking had been done in the apartment.

At Loss for Explanation

Police were at a loss to explain the unusual adoption, since Leist's mother and stepfather are living at his home in Columbus, Ohio.

Their only explanation last night came from adoption papers found in the room, which Stamler had filed in Shreveport, giving as his reason a desire "to further Leist's musical education."

According to friends, Leist had been interested in music since childhood and was said to be a talented violinist. He had maintained his interest in music and aspired to be a concert violinist, they said.

Copy of Will Found

Police also found a copy of Stammler's will, leaving a piano, but no other bequests, to Leist.

While much of the background of the adoption was cloaked in mystery, Detective Sergt. Harold C. Huffman of the homicide squad, who questioned Mrs. Leist, said that she told him that her husband and Stammler met in New York last December.

When the adoption was completed February 25, Stammler and Leist went from Shreveport to Richmond where they met Mrs. Leist. The three then traveled together, arriving here Monday evening.

Hotel officials said the suite was reserved for only one night.

The last permanent address the Leists had in New York was 24 Robin Wood rd., Hempstead, L. I. Stammler's New York address was listed as 42 W. 44th st., described as a lawyers' club.

Stammler's only known survivor is his mother, Mrs. Clara M. Stammler, who lives at the Broad Lincoln Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, police said he was a bachelor.

Based Here During War

Leistfi who had been on leave from PCA by his own request, had been based in Washington during the war. Following his graduation from Ohio State University in 1941, he studied flying and went to PCA as a co-pilot in December 1942.

While on duty here Leist and his wife made their home in the Abbington Apartments, Alexandria, Va. Their daughter is now staying with Mrs. Leist's family in New York.

Throughout the war he served on PCA's military transport service, flying military personnel and cargo. In July, 1945, he was promoted to pilot-captain and assigned to New York airlines.

Leist's mother, the widow of Joseph W. Leist, is now married to Dr. M. B. Gutherie. They also live in Columbus.

2 Girls Accuse School Head of Sex Offenses

Norristown, Pa., March 5 (AP).—Two sisters—one 11, the other 14—accused the headmaster of the private academy they attended of having improper relations with them.

George W. Balles, jr., 35, founder of the coeducational Varminster Academy, and his wife, Laura, 37, are on trial under indictments charging 37 morals offenses.

District Attorney Frederick B. Smillie yesterday told a Montgomery County Court jury of 10 women and 2 men that "more sex was taught than anything else" at the school.

The courtroom was closed to all except witnesses and newspapermen. Quarter Sessions Judge Harold G. Knight said "much of the testimony would be distasteful and some of the witnesses are of tender years."

Chief of Police Russell F. Pletcher of lower Moreland Township, Pa., testified he arrested Balles last January 11 when he found the defendant—who described himself as an ordained minister—parked in a country lane with an 11-year-old girl.

The Balles', parents of a 5-year-old girl, have pleaded innocent to all counts. Charges include contributing to the delinquency of minors, open lewdness, assault and battery and corrupting public morals. Balles also is charged with rape.

Operators Appeal For Coal Contract Without a Strike

By the Associated Press

The Nation's bituminous coal operators today appealed to John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers to negotiate a new contract without a strike.

The operators, in a letter to Lewis replying to his request to meet for contract negotiations on March 12, said that he price increase which would follow any pay boost to the 400,000 bituminous miners would penalize the industry in its competition with other fuels.

Charles O'Neill and Edward R. Burke, representing the Northern Appalachian Region and Southern Producers' group, said labor costs now represented 65 per cent of the cost of an average ton of coal at the mines, amounting to an average of $2.93.

How Dr. Edwards' Helps Constipated Folks!

For years Dr. Edwards relieved patients bothered by constipation with his famous Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—now sold by all druggists. Olive Tablets are *mild, gentle* but oh—*so thorough!* Olive Tablets act on BOTH upper and lower bowels to produce more *natural-like* movements. No griping. Just *complete satisfaction.* Caution: use as directed. 15c, 30c, 60c.

E.R.B.
HAIR TONIC
Relieves Itchy Scalp!
Famous For 66 Years!
ASK YOUR BARBER!

KLM
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES
WEST INDIES SECTION

FLY FROM MIAMI
TO
NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES
BRITISH WEST INDIES
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COLOMBIA

Call your local travel agent, or K. L. M., MU. 2-7894, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York

WORLD'S OLDEST AIRLINE

PERSONNAlly Speaking by RAY MILLAND

Starring in "THE WELL GROOMED BRIDE" a Paramount Picture

1—I'M supposed to be a smoothie, so it's important for me to be well-groomed. I get that way with . . .

2— PERSONNA'S closer, smoother, more comfortable shaves. So...why not get yourself *Personna*-fied?

3—MEN! Try Personna Blades for *slicker, quicker* shaves and *you'll* probably look grand as Milland!

HERE'S WHY PERSONNA Blades give you luxury shaves:
1—Made from premium steel.
2—Hollow-ground for keenness.
3—Rust-resistant for longer use.
Personna, 599 Mad. Ave., N. Y. C. 22

PERSONNA
Precision Blades
10 for $1

BYRNES

From Page 1

Union as war booty of the Soviet forces."

On this point, the Chinese government said that it considers the Soviet claim as "far exceeding the scope of war booty as generally recognized by international law . . . and for this reason the two governments have not been able to reach a unanimity of views on fundamental principles involved."

Then the note said that Russia, in another memorandum to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters, had proposed to hand over to China part of the Japanese enterprises as war booty.

Under this proposal, "remaining enterprises — including specified coal mines, power plants, iron and steel industries, chemical industries and cement industries—were to be operated jointly by China and the Soviet Union.

The Chinese government said it "has found it impossible to agree to this Soviet proposal because it goes beyond provisions of the Sino-Soviet agreement of August 14, 1945."

Will Notify Moscow

Byrnes tersely informed reporters that he would communicate with Moscow.

Just what that communication will say remained uncertain, but the broad principles of this country's stand already have been made clear, both in the department's original note to Russia and China February 9 and more recently in Byrnes' address last Thursday.

In the original note, this Government declared that bilateral negotiations on this subject between China and Russia "would constitute clear discriminatoin against Americans who might wish an opportunity to participate in the development of Manchurian industry, and might place American commercial interests at a distinct disadvantage in establishing future trade relations with Manchuria."

At that time, the United States notified both governments that a statement was being prepared suggesting formation of an interallied reparations commission for Japan. It declared that it would be "most inappropriate to make final disposition of Japanese external assets either by removal as war booty or by a new Soviet-Sino agreement.

In his address last Thursday, Byrnes declared flatly that "no power has a right to help itself to alleged enemy reparations in liberated or ex-satellite countries before a reparations settlement has been agreed upon by the Illes."

Meanwhile, newsmen raised at Byrnes new conference the question of Macrthur's jurisdiction in an effort to learn whether the Allied commander has authority to send representatives into Manchuria.

Byrnes expressed belief that he has such authority, but later qualified his answer by saying that Macrthur could delegate his power and then—as the Secretary of State put it—the question would depend upon what is in the contract.

In Chungking Ho Ping Pao, Chinese army newspaper, said today General Marshall shortly would visit Russian-occupied Mukden.

If true, the special envoy to China would be the first high-ranking American allowed to visit Manchuria.

FUNDS

From Page 1

merits of the individual cases, or on charges of inefficient administration, until it begins marking up the 1947 District supply bill week after next, he said.

Suggests Penalties

offee said that if fraudulent relief cases are found they should be certified to the Corporation Counsel's office for prosecution. "Further, if it can be shown that there is censorable negligence on the part of welfare workers in properly supervising funds, they should be punished by suspension or discharge," he declared.

PAULEY

From Page 1

fied," he said. "His own conflicting testimony shows that the truth has been crucified . . . Mr. Pauley, the record will further show, has not been orally lynched. If there has been any 'oral lynching,' it has been of anti-Pauley witnesses who have had the courage and fortitude to come forth and tell the truth."

Defeat Apparent

Pauley is believed to face certain defeat. Many Senate Democrats, embarrassed by revelations during the hearings, have urged President Truman to withdraw the nomination. Similar pressure has been brought on Pauley, to no avail.

Meanwhile, Pauley released to the press copies of messages of endorsement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Gen. Mark W. Clark, W. Averell Harriman, former United States Ambassador to Russia, and others.

Tydings also asked that Rowley Choate, Long Beach, Calif., chief of police, testify on Pauley's behalf today. Tobey also planned to call John C. Packard, manager of the late President Roosevelt's 1940 campaign in California.

Ickes' previous testimony was most damaging to Pauley. He charged that Pauley, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, offered him the "rawest proposition ever made me" by promising to raise $300,000 in campaign contributions from California oil men if the Government dropped a suit for title to oil-rich tidelands.

After his stormy resignation, Ickes expressed a desire to re-appear before the committee as a "free man"—no longer a member of Mr. Truman's Cabinet.

Jap Thief Shot by MPs

Yokohama, March 5 (U.P.).—One Japanese was shot and killed and another wounded by American military police when they were discovered stealing Army baking powder from a railroad car today. It was the third time within a week that Japanese had been caught trying to steal United States Army supplies in this area.

Stop That Cold
TAKE
ROBERTS COLD CAPSULES
35c AT ALL DRUG STORES

Egypt Insists Britain Recall Her Troops

Alexandria, Egypt, March 5 (INS).—A demand for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan was made by Egypt's premier tonight as troops and police barricaded the streets of Alexandria against fresh anti-British rioting.

Premier Ismal Sidky Pasha, who flew from Cairo to view the damage lence, revealed that two notes had been sent to the British demanding evacuation of Empire forces.

The premier's public announcement on the withdrawal demand followed a virtual British ultimatum to the Egyptians to restore order without delay.

Five more Egyptians who were seriously injured in the Alexandria disturbances died today, bringing the toll of dead to 22, including two British soldiers.

The situation in Alexandria was returning to normal following the day of costly fighting between nationalists and British and Egyptian troops. There were a few minor incidents reported.

Advertisement

Gas on Stomach
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

Peron is Leading Tamborini in All But One State

Buenos Aires, March 5 (U.P.).—Col. Juan D. Peron, presidential candidate, continued to forge ahead of his Democratic opponent Dr. Jose P. Tamborini today, having taken the lead in all except one of the States where returns of the February 24 elections were being counted.

Peron overtook Tamborini in Cordoba State, where the Democratic Union candidate had been leading since the tabulation began. When the electoral board suspended the count there for the day, Peron had 20,697 votes to Tamborini's 20,293.

Tamborini maintained a lead of approximately 7000 votes in Corrientes but elsewhere he was running behind. The latest popular vote totals gave Peron 275,144 and Tamborini 227,139. Peron's potential electoral college vote had risen to 232 and Tamborini's decreased to 38.

QUICK RELIEF For COLDS
666 Liquid or Tablets cut on a mild Laxative and get at Cold Miseries internally . . . . . 666 Nose Drops or Salve begins to relieve stuffiness and coughing AT ONCE . . . . . makes it easier to breathe.
666
✓ Works Great and works fast
✓ Has satisfied millions.
✓ Purest drugs yet inexpensive
compare results
Caution: Use only as directed

Advertisement

A "Scratching" Dog Is in Torment

Thousands of dog owners have found this good way to keep their pets from constant scratching, biting, rubbing and digging. Once a week give them a dose of Rex Hunters Dog Powders. These powders usually help to bring prompt ease from an intense itching irritation that has centered in the nerve endings of the dog's skin. The urge to scratch abates—the dog is happier, more contented. No wonder a purchaser writes: "Rex Hunters Dog Powders have given my dog great relief. Many thanks from 'Chink' and myself." Why not try them on your own scratching dog 25c at Schmidt's Pet Shop, 712 Twelfth St. N.W., and leading dealers everywhere. (Economy size box for $1.00 only.)

TODAY IS POST DAY
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
Sensationally Popular Weekly Periodical (10c)
PRESENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME ANYWHERE
YANKEE

STOREKEEPER
The wise and witty reminiscences of
MR. R. E. GOULD
HIMSELF BEING FOR MANY YEARS PROP. OF COUNTRY STORES IN MAINE, U. S. A.
Read how Mr. Gould
APPREHENDED SHOPLIFTERS!
TRAPPED BILL-DEFAULTERS!
OUTWITTED OTHER MERCHANTS!
and accidentally caught his wife in a mousetrap!—
CHOCK FULL OF SIDE-SPLITTING ANECDOTES
CHOCK FULL OF FREE BUSINESS ADVICE FOR ALL
CHOCK FULL OF NEW ENGLAND HORSE SENSE
COMPLETE IN THIS ISSUE
HURRY TO YOUR FAVORITE NEWS VENDOR! CANCEL ALL ENGAGEMENTS TONIGHT!

The truth about TELEVISION
Will it be a billion-dollar industry or the most resounding flop in the history of entertainment? Alva Johnston takes you behind the scenes for an enlightening, amusing preview of this controversial medium. The first of three articles, Television: Boom or Bubble? in today's Post.

Will Henry's Invention Support a Wife?

Peggy's father wanted her to marry a down-to-earth fellow with money in the bank. But Henry happened to be up in the clouds—1200 feet up, to be exact! Henry and the Unicopter, a hilarious story by Walter Weir.

HOW WE WON THE WAR OF POISON GAS
Not a single gas bomb was dropped, yet the Nazis and Allies waged a crucial battle for war-gas supremacy. Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, reveals how we won, in Why Germany Didn't Try Gas.

Also in this issue: Welcome Home—a touching story by Paul Gallico . . Salt Lake City—a colorful close-up of this unique American city by George Sessions Perry . . . Operation Annie—Brewster Morgan tells the fascinating story of "1212," the Army radio station that fooled the Germans.

THERE ARE 163 DIFFERENT ADVERTISEMENTS in this week's issue of The Saturday Evening Post—featuring products and services developed by American Industry to make life a little easier and pleasanter for you!

There's exciting reading for everyone in the
SATURDAY EVENING POST
MARCH 9, 1946 10¢

ON THE AIR: "The Listening Post" every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday morning at 10:45 on WMAL

Church Council Asks A-Bomb Restraint

Calls on Members to Urge Nation to Halt Production, Not Strike First War Blow

Columbus, Ohio, March 5 (AP).—A special commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America appealed to the United States today not to be the first to use atomic weapons in future wars.

The commission, in a report prepared for a special session of the council representing 25 million Protestant churchgoers, also recommended that the manufacture of atomic bombs be halted pending development of effective international controls.

Excerpts of Report

The report on atomic warfare was prepared by a 20-member commission headed by Robert L. Calhoun, professor of historical theology at Yale University, and excerpts of it follow:

THE atomic bomb gives new and fearful meaning to the age-old plight of man. His proudest powers have always been his most dangerous sources of peril . . . The new weapon has destroyed at one blow the familiar conceptions of national security, changed the scale of destructive conflict among peoples, and opened before us all the prospect of swift ruin for civilization and even the possibility of a speedy end to man's life on earth . . . Whether universal fear, one of the most powerful of all human motives, will help to save us or to push us the more quickly to destruction depends on how it is directed. The fear of God and His laws can indeed be a source of saving wisdom, but the fear of fellowmen or life or death of any cheated thing can be disastrous.

IN the face of atomic bombs and radioactive gases, no less truly than in the presence of smaller perils, the rule is: Seek first the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness, as the only sure ground of ultimate security . . . A major task of the church in the anxious months ahead will be to demonstrate a courageous fear of God and faith in His invincible goodness, in place of either complacency or panic before the awful energies now accessible for human use . . . The reality of God-centered thought and action, which it is the supreme task of the church to cherish, is the one hope of securing a world order in which man's release of atomic energy would be employed for human welfare and not for world suicide.

AS for as our best minds can see, the only promising defense against atomic warfare are moral and political, not physical defenses . . . The uses of atomic weapons that can now be foreseen would make war not only more destructive and treacherous, but more irresponsible than ever.

As American Christmas, we are deeply pentinent for the irresponsible use already made of the atomic bomb. We are agreed that . . . the surprise bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are morally indefensible . . . They were loosed without specific warning, under conditions which virtually assured the deaths of 100,000 civilians . . .

Both bombings, moreover, must be judged to have been unnecessary for winning the war . . . even though use of the new weapon last August may well have shortened the war, the moral cost was too high.

ALL things considered, it seems necessary to include in any condemnation in indiscriminate, excessive violence not only the use of atomic bombs in August, 1945, but the policy of wholesale obliteration bombing as practiced at first by the Axis powers and then on a far greater scale by the Allies . . . We have never agreed that a policy affecting the present well-being of millions of noncombatants and the future relationships of whole peoples should be decided finally on military grounds . . .

We are agreed, further, on four major theses respecting future policy with regard to atomic warfare and other new methods for effecting mass destruction. First, these methods . . . tend to unlimited, indiscriminate destruction . . . Hence, it is more than ever incumbent upon Christians to resist the development of situations in which these methods are likely to be employed.

SECONDLY, the only mode of control that holds much promise is control directed to the prevention of war. We recognize the probable futility, in practice, of measures to outlaw atomic weapons while war itself continues.

Thirdly . . . We believe the churches should call upon the Government of the United States, as present holder of existing atomic bombs and plant for producing them, to move more swiftly toward allaying distrust respecting their possible use . . . We therefore call upon the churches to urge, first, that all manufacture of atomic bombs be stopped, pending the development of effective international controls.

We urge, secondly, that the churches call upon the Government of the United States to affirm publicly, with suitable guaranties, that it will under no circumstances be the first to use atomic weapons in any possible future war.

Such measures are to be thought of not as adequate means of control but as aids to the development of a better state of international confidence, in which effective measures for the prevention of war may the more readily be worked out.

WE believe, fourthly, that the only conceivable road toward effective control of atomic warfare and other form of mass destruction is the road of international comity and joint effort . . . Exclusive trust in a political structure of any sort to solve the problems posed by atomic warfare would be a dangerous illusion. In particular, the hope for world government, useful as a guiding principle, cannot be turned into a program for immediate action without very serious confusion of aim. Although improvement of the United Nations organization is imperative, world government in any literal sense of the term is not yet attainable, and rigid insistence on full world government now is in effect a vote for continued international anarchy . . . It is better to start with the imperfect accomplishments and promises of the provisional forms of cooperation that have actually begun to take shape, and ernestly to seek their improvement.

INTERNATIONAL provision for the control of atomic research and its application to the problems of peace and war should fulfill certain elementary conditions. Such control should be assigned ultimately to civilian, not military agencies. . . . A major concern of the supervising agencies must be to assure a wide and equitable distribution of whatever economic benefits may result from the use of atomic energy, and to prevent monopolistic exploitation by cartels or other minority groups. The policies of supervision and control, moreover, should be calculated to safeguard intellectual freedom. . . .

Political and technical measures (need to) be sustained, directed, and inspired by the development of spiritual world community. . . . The more fully we recognize that other men have the same needs, the same fears, the same weaknesses as we, the better we shall understand our common failures and the more patiently we shall seek to help one another rise above them.

THE moral and social role of the church in world affairs clearly is to help this spirit grow. Its first word in our present situation must be a call to active penitence, addressed to friends and former enemies alike. . . . The most appropriate and convincing expression of such repentance must be determined resistance to public policies of the victors that seek to cripple former enemy powers. Military disarmament as competent critics have insisted, is not the same as economic dismemberment. . . . There is need also for continual urging of more active provision for relief and rebuilding of devastated lands.

We are well aware of the inadequacy and the dangers of proposing specific acts of restitution . . . To rebuild Hiroshima and Nagasaki would be to restore only a small fraction of what our strategic bombings needlessly destroyed. To provide special aid for the survivors of those two murdered cities would be hardly more than a token of repentance.

Yet we believe either would have lasting value for future human relations. The former task would require public funds or a large popular subscription. The latter could be undertaken by the churches of the United States, and we hope that at least so much may be done.

The report was signed by: Robert L. Calhoun, chairman; Yale. John C. Bennett, secretary; Union Theological Seminary.

Edwin E. Aubrey, Crozer Theological Seminary; Roland H. Bainton, Yale; Conrad J. I. Bergendoff, Augustana College and Theological Seminary; B. Harvie Branscomb, Duke; Angus Dun, Bishop, Washington Diocese Episcopal Church; Nels F. S. Ferre, Andover-Newton Theological Institution; Theodore M. Greene, Princeton.

Georgia E. Harkness, Garrett Biblical Institute; Walter M. Horton, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology; John Knox, Union Theological Seminary; Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; John T. McNeill, Union Theological Seminary; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; H. Richard Niebuhr, Yale; Wilhelm Pauck, Chicago Theological Seminary; Ernest Fremont Tittle, First Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill.; Henry P. Van Dusen, president Union Theological Seminary; Theodore O. Wedel, warden, College of Preachers, Washington Cathedral.

Arms Race Laid to United States

Topeka, Kans., March 5 (AP).—Dr. R. G. Gustafson, vice president of the University of Chicago, and one of the atomic bomb scientists, today said that the United States chiefly was responsible for the "present armament race on atomic bombs."

Gustafson, addressing delegates of the NNatoinal Farmers' Union Convention, said secrecy surrounding the development of the bomb after the end of the war was the main reason for the present fears of the world.

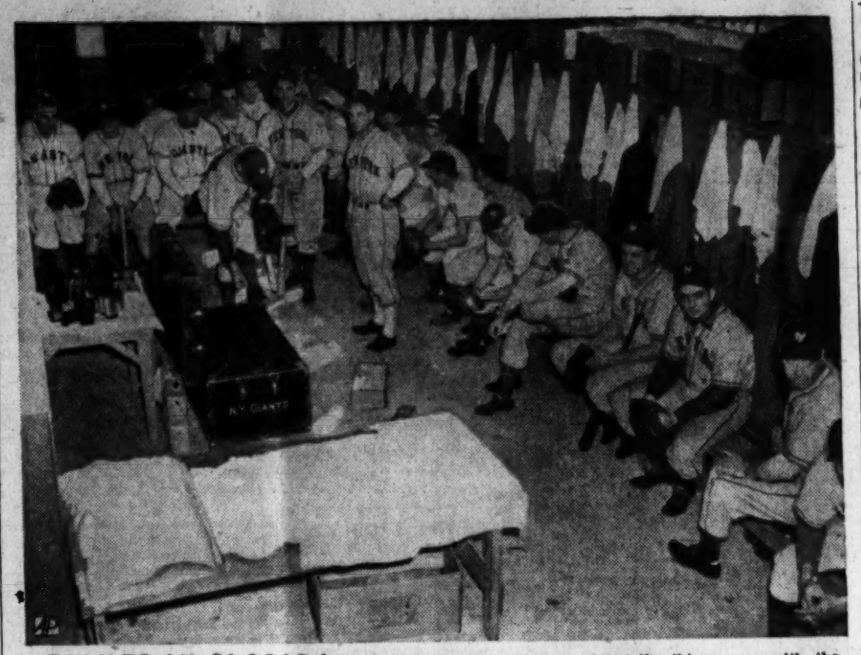
London, March 5 (U.P.).—Britain's atomic research program is not limited by financial considerations but by the number of trained scientists and material resources, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told Commons today.

Attlee said the lump grant of one million pounds (four million dollars) allocated for such research would be increased within Britain s limits. He estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1946-47 at £2,800,000 ($11,200,000).

Hebrews Are Neutral On Palestine Issue

Cincinnati, March 5 (AP).—Delegates to the thirty-ninth biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregatoins today adopted resolutions which defined the Union's position as neutral on the political Zionism question and continued reform Jewry membership in the American Jewish Conference.

Council officials said the first vote was about 6 to 1 favorable on both issues and was later made unanimous on motion of Rabbi Hyman J. Schachtel of Houston, Tex., seconded by William H. Fineshriber of Philadelphia.



GIANTS IN FLORIDA — Mel Ott (center, hand on hip) talks things over with the boys in the dressing room at Miami, Fla., where the New York Giants are in spring training.

YES, WE HAVE BANANAS — A British war bride, Mrs. Arthur A. Brand (second from left), samples a banana—her first in six years—while shopping at Mineola, L. I., N. Y. L. to r.: Mrs. C. V. Dulles, a sister-in-law; Mrs. Brand; Patsy Lupo, a clerk, and the bride's husband, Army Capt. Arthur A. Brand, on terminal leave. Mrs. Brand is from Clapham, London.

Alexandria To Get Report On Red Cross

First reports on the progress of Alexandria's Red Cross fund campaign will be submitted today at noon at a luncheon of workers in the auditorium of the Virginia Public Service Co. Armistead L. Boothe, chairman for the drive, will preside.

Similar meetings will be held weekly through March, Boothe said.

In connection with the current drive, the Alexandria chapter will present a one-act play, "To Bind Up the Nation's Wounds," at the meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Gadsby's Tavern. The play will stress postwar activities of the national organization.

Members of the chapter who have roles in the play include Mrs. Joseph Callaway, jr., Mrs. C. W. Eichelberger, Mrs. Philip Fowler, Mrs. Lanier Gray, Mrs. Herbert Knight, Mrs. E. K. Nelson, Mrs. John C. Swank, Mrs. James F. Thompson, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Mrs. L. Ray Torpy, Mrs. B. Ashburton Tripp, Mrs. Richard Wagner, Miss Penelope Barton and Mrs. E. L. Akerley.

Chapter officials also announced that a speaker from the unit would address the meeting of the Grace Church Guild tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Maria Stephens, Auburn Courts.

Kaiser and Frazer Protest 'Withholding' of Sheet Steel

New York, March 5 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser and Joseph W. Frazer asserted today the steel industry would not give them the sheet steel needed for their automobile production and asked the Government to allocate steel among auto manufacturers.

They also asked Attorney General Tom Clark "what procedure under the law your office can take to protect Kaiser-Frazer against this situation which in our opinion amounts to discrimination."

Fraber said, "We are mad and ready to fight," and charged that he was told last week in Florida there was a plan "to bleed Henry Kaiser to death and get us piece by piece" by withholding steel while "furnishing it to our competitors."

First to Sign With CIO

Kaiser-Frazer Corp. signed an agreement with the CIO Union in its Fontana, Calif., plant while other steel companies were still negotiating before the strike. Frazer said he had been told by Tom M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel, that this action had "a great deal to do" with unwillingness to sell steel to the newest arrival in the auto manufacturing field.

There was no immediate comment from the large steel companies.

Kaiser, in a telegram today to Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilizer, and Attorney General Clark said that Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, on February 19 advised Kaiser and Frazer he would tell them February 22 the amount of tonnage of cold roll sheet his company would furnish for the second, third and fourth quarters of this year.

Unable to Reach Fairless

Kaiser said all attempts to reach Fairless since had failed and that Fairless had not replied to their telegram asking why he had not given the data February 22.

In his telegrams to Bowles and Clark, Kaiser said they had "personally contacted every sheet steel mill and all have refused any tonnage except Bethlehem and Great Lakes, neither of whom will make any promises as to how much tonnage or when deliveries can be made."

"This situation," Kaiser charged, "not only jeapodizes our 30,000 stockholders with over 50 million dollars invested, but also our 4000 distributors and dealers with an investment of more than 100 million dollars.

To meet the steel crisis, the two industrialists said they planned to put out cars with aluminum bodies and they will roll from the lines this spring.

Luebner Seeks Prince Georges Nomination

Charles Luebner of University Park yesterday filed for the Democratic nomination for Prince Georges County commissioner and Vincent A. Osterman of Decatur Heights filed for reelection as judge of the Orphans Court.

Luebner is a retired employe of the Government Printing Office, where he worked for 33 years. He is chairman of the zoning committee and member of the flood-control committee of the Civic Federation.

The county commissioners should meet at least once a month in the county service building at Hyattsville, he said. Such action will make it easier for residents of the metropolitan area to attend zoning hearings. The commissioners now meet weekly at Marlboro.

Luebner is commander of the James S. Pettit camp, Spanish War Veterans, and a former town councilman of Edmonston, which he helped incorporate in 1924.

Judge Osterman was a District policeman for 32 years. He has been one of the three Orphan's Court judges for eight years. He is a former town commissioner of Bladensburg and one time president of the commission. The judge is junior vice department commander of the Spanish War Veterans of the District.

Judge Osterman has been active in a campaign to curtail juvenile delinquency in the county and in the District. He has been commended by both the county board of education and the county commissioners for his efforts.

National Railway Walkout Scheduled to Start Monday

San Francisco, March 5 (AP).—A progressive national strike of railroad engineers and trainmen involving an estimated 300,000 workers is slated to start Monday morning, a brotherhood official announced today.

P. O. Peterson, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Western Area, said that only a quick settlement of a long-drawn-out dispute could prevent the walkout.

[The National Mediation Act provides that in case of a threatened railroad strike, the President is authorized to appoint a fact-finding board to study the dispute. The act forbids a strike for a 30-day period while the board is conducting its investigation. After the board reports to the President a strike must be delayed for another 30 days.—Editor's note.]

Effective in Four Days

Peterson said the strike would be fully effective within four days. The country has been divided into four groups, Peterson explained, and railroads in each group will be struck on successive days.

The Southern Pacific here will be struck at 6 a. m. (PST) Monday, Peterson said. Workers on other rail lines in various sections of the country also will go on strike at the same time.

A spokesman for the Southern Pacific here said only that the company had not received any official notice of the impending strike and therefore did not have a statement at this time.

Within the 24 hours following the strike call—on Tuesday—Peterson said workers on the Western Pacific and other lines also would quit work.

Notice of the intended strike was filed July 24, 1945, Peterson said. He added that a membership vote was heavily in favor of the walkout. The strike was to have become effective August 1, but negotiations were continued toward a possible settlement.

"We have gotten nowhere in negotiations since then," Peterson declared. He said the issues were wages and working rules. Brotherhood headquarters at Cleveland instructed Peterson to issue the strike call.

'Labor Sources' Seek Filibuster On Case Bill

Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) said yesterday that "certain Senators, including myself" had been approached by "labor sources" on the idea of a filibuster against the Case Strike Control Bill.

"I made very clear," Morse added to reporters, "that I consider a filibuster unconscionable and against the public interest whether applied to the case bill or anything else."

The Oregon Senator is strongly opposed to the Case bill, which labor leaders say would take away the right to strike under circumstances now considered legal. The bill, sponsored by Representative Case (R., S. D.), already has been passed by the House.

U.S. Wolf Pack Sank Jap Ships To Stem Defeat

By Clarke Beach
Associated Press Writer.

This is a story the Japanese would have given a fortune to hear—the inside facts about how our Navy ran the "Wolf Pack" submarine campaign which helped drain the life out of Japan's war machine.

It was a gigantic naval victory, but until the war was over it could be mentioned only in the terest announcements of sinkings. The utmost secrecy was essential to its success.

Only recently has the public been informed as to the magnitude of the war which for more than three years was waged under the sea. Now the strategy and tactics of that war can be explained in detail.

Only Weapon Available

No sooner had the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor than the Navy lunged at the enemy with the only American weapons then available for offensive action—submarines.

At first the subs ranged the entire Pacific Ocean, with orders to execute "unrestricted submarine warfare," sinking Japanese vessels on sight the way the Japanese and Germans were sinking our ships. This order was part of the overall war plan prepared before the outbreak of hostilities.

Within three weeks by the end of 1941, the submarines had sunk 11 Jap ships. In the next year they sank 283 more. During 1943 they sank 499. In 1944 they sent down 989. By the end of the war, they had dispatched 2637 vessels, a total tonnage of 10,689,800. Of these ships, 215 were warships, comprising 31 per cent of all Japanese warships sunk during the war.

United States Loses Light

United States losses to enemy submarines at one time caused grave anxiety, but they were small by comparison. We lost a total of 492 ships as a result of Japanese and German submarine action, a total tonnage of 2,909,947. Of these, 52 were naval vessels, with a tonnage of 169,947.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nizitz' first strategic move after Pearl Harbor was to place all submarines in the Pacific (except those with the Asiatic Fleet in the Southwest) under the tactical control of one man, commander submarine force, Pacific Fleet. He had orders to concentrate on the sinking of enemy vessels.

This was revolutionary. Up to that time submarines had been regarded primarily as reconnaissance craft, and they had been under the tactical control of the various task force commanders.

Under the new set-up, the submarines' general headquarters was at Pearl Harbor. The bulk of them was used on patrol missions in enemy waters under the direct control of their commander, Vice Admiral C. A. Lockwood, jr.

Although the submarines in the southwest remained under the command of the Asiatic Fleet, they too were ordered to concentrate on the sinking of enemy vessels. Rear Admiral James Fife, jr., commanded the southwest submarines during most of the war.

Set Up Own Base

Thus exclusive control of submarines lay with the submarine specialists, men who knew what their craft could and could not do. They had their own communication system and operated their own repair facilities and bases. The main base was at Pearl Harbor, and an auxiliary base was at Midway Island. During some months in 1944, another auxiliary base was at Majuro, in the Marshall Islands. This later was moved to Guam.

At first the submarine fleet was spread thin all over the Pacific. The Japanese felt the effect of our submarines everywhere, even close to their home shores. Not knowing where we would strike next, they had to spread their antisubmarine defenses.

We started with only 39 "fleet type" submarines—fast, long-range craft carrying the maximum number of torpedoes. But the builders cut down the construction time from 24 to 8 months and the pigboat fleet grew rapidly. At the end of 1942 we had 71 fleet type craft; 109 at the end of 1943; 156 at the end of 1944, and 169 when the war ended.

(Tomorrow: The wolf packs attack.)

Doenitz Wants Nimitz Called For Defense

Nuernberg, March 5 (U.P.).—Grand Marshal Karl Doenitz, claiming that German submarine warfare was just as legal as the American variety, today requested permission to call United States Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as a defense witness to the Nuernberg war crimes trials.

Doenitz, former commander in chief of the German navy, declared through his attorney that Nimitz as American naval chief of staff could testify that the United States Navy "gave identical orders as the German naval high command" for carrying out submarine warfare.

Doenitz's attorney, Otto Kranzbuhler, agreed to submit questions to Nimitz in writing rather than insist on a personal appearance, but the Allied tribunal recessed without ruling on the application.

Nimitz could testify, he asserted, that "United States submarines attacked all ships without warning in specified operational waters . . . and did not assist shipwrecked people in such waters where the submarine would endanger herself through such assistance."

British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe said that Nimitz's testimony would be irrelevant because German submarines were firing on merchant vessels without warning before the United States entered the war.

2637 Enemy Ships Were Sunk In World War II by U. S. Subs

By the Associated Press

The following table shows the number of enemy ships and tonnage sunk by United States submarines during World War II.

Month.	Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.
12	1941	11	59,700
1	1942	18	111,800
2		16	68,200
3		16	93,700
4		11	51,100
5		44	221,500
6		9	38,200
7		22	102,500
8		34	200,600
9		24	154,800
10		37	235,600
11		20	110,900
12		33	157,000
1	1943	42	169,000
2		24	134,700
3		43	193,800
4		35	151,200
5		43	196,200
6		42	194,300
7		25	173,100
8		27	142,800
9		54	348,600
10		39	216,900
11			79
12			46
1	1944		77
2			74
3			43
4			48
5			85
6			87
7			118
8			101
9			92
10			117
11			99
12			48
1	1945		56
2			49
3			57
4			62
5			81
6			135
7			253
8			162
Totals		2,637	10,689,800

(Note: In addition, 1005 ships were damaged. They had a tonnage of 5,785,500.)

Iran Protests Russ Decision To Retain Troops, British Hear

London, March 5 (AP).—Official Iranian sources said tonight that Iran had made a formal protest against Russia's decision to keep troops in Iran's northern provinces, and declared the United Nations Security Council might be asked to reopen its case against Russia.

Iranian officials here weree cautious about making any flat statement that the case would again go before the Security Council, which decided at its London meeting last month that Russia and Iran should try to settle the differences by direct negotiations.

An embassy spokesman said without qualification, however, that Premier Ahmed Qavam Es Saltaneh, who was in Moscow when Russia's decision was announced, already had protested to the Soviet government.

Due Back in Tehran

We said Ahmed Qavam was expected back in Tehran tomorrow or Thursday from the Soviet capital where he carried on negotiations in accordance with the Security Council's decision.

Both the British Foreign Office and the Iranian Embassy said they were unable to confirm a report published by the London Evening News that Russia had made six demands on Ahmed Qavam before he left Moscow. The newspaper said the demands were:

Iran must sign a treaty of alliance with Russia.

The central Iranian government must recognize the "autonomous" government of Iranian Azerbaijan.

Iran must coordinate her foreign policy with that of Russia.

Iran must grant oil concessions to Russia.

Soviet military advisers will organize Azerbaijan's armed forces after the Red army withdraws from the area, and these Iranian forces will be statoined at points of strategic importance in the Soviet Union.

Iran will "invite" the Red army to remain at its present stations until the other five demands are accepted.

Britain Awaits Reply

The British government awaited a reply to a note sent to the Russian government yesterday asking Moscow to explain its decision not to withdraw all Russian troops from Iran in accordance with terms of the British Russian-Iranian Treaty of 1942.

Diplomatic quarters here pointed out that, regardless of whether Iran asks the Security Council to reopen the case, the results of the Iranian-Russian negotiations would be reported to the Council under the agreement which disposed of the case last month.

The report was expected to be made when the Council convenes in New York March 21.

Leftists Beat Anti-Red

Tehran, March 5 (AP).—In the second outbreak of violence in two days, leftist demonstrators broke through police lines in front of the Parliament building today and severely beat an associate of Deputy Said Zia Ed-Din, described by Soviet publications as anti-Russian.

One other man was injured in the disturbance, which occurred as members of Parliament arrived for a scheduled session, postponed from yesterday because of a similar outbreak in which four were injured.

Only 70 deputies braved the milling crowd of 2000 to 3000, mostly members of the leftist Tudeh party, and they were forced to hold an "unofficial session" because they did not have a quorum present.

Officials here were reluctant to discuss the situation pending the return of Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh.

(A Moscow dispatch quoted an Iranian spokesman there as saying Ahmed Qavam had not negotiated the question of Russian troops remaining in Iran, but had merely listened to proposals. He described the talks as "friendly but difficult.")

Tudeh Party leaders said the demonstrators before Parliament were being held in protest against proposals to extend the life of the present Parliament which is due to expire March 11. Rightist deputies, who have supported the proposal, contended a new Parliament cannot be elected legally as long as foreign troops remain in Iran.

British Ready

London, March 5 (U.P.).—A high government source said today the Labor government was willing to enter into full and frank discussions with Russia to establish and try to settle any points of conflict in interest.

Stanton Citizens Seek Juvenile Aid Committee

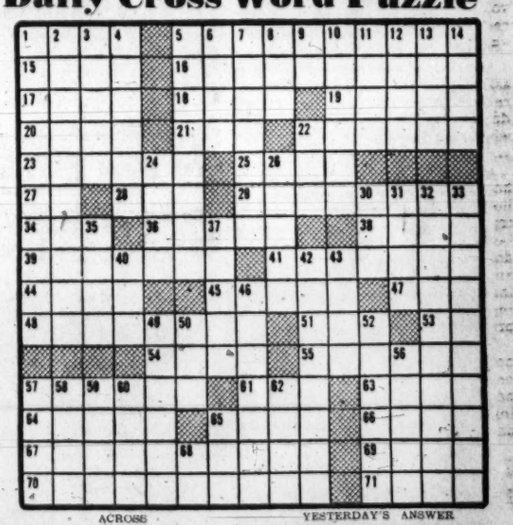
The Stanton Park Citizens Association last night discussed formation of a neighborhood organization to combat juvenile delinquency.

The group will ask the Parent-Teachers' organization for recommendations.

Other business of the evening included a recommendation that traffic lights at 4th st. and Maryland ave. and at 6th st. and Maryland ave. ne., now turned off, be put back into operation.

The meeting was held in the Peabody School.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Concern
5 Having minute teeth
13 Hebrew measure
16 Member of ancient Greek court
17 Chinese wax
18 Seize with teeth
19 Claw
20 City of ancient Greece
21 Propelling implement
22 Placid
23 Most fastidious
25 Imitators
27 Cry of surprise
28 Body of water
29 Choral compositions
34 Portion of curved line
36 Metal tag
38 Approach
39 Statue endowed with life
41 Member of Chinese dependency
44 Case for small articles
45 Thin piece
47 High in pitch
48 State
51 Fruiting spike of cereal
53 Liberian tribe
54 Principal conduit
55 Stout shoe
57 Coil
61 To be indebted
63 Ponderous volume.
64 Pertaining to the ear
65 Winged
66 Spoken
67 Tendering
69 Fixed ratio
70 Mental attitudes
71 Vehicle on runners

DOWN

1 European city
2 Improve
3 Remnant
4 Effaces
5 Malicious destruction
6 Assam silkworm
7 Renew outline of
8 Eggs
9 Aloft
10 Most recent
11 Culture medium
12 Thin piece of baked clay
13 English school
14 Sandy tract by sea: Eng.
22 Japanese coin
24 Residence
26 Former operatic soprano
30 One who excels
31 The grivet monker
32 Mix
33 Watched over
35 Cudgel
37 Member of British Labor Party
40 Semblance
42 Huge blocks of ice
43 Animal
46 Wool fat
49 Cathedral town of Italy
50 East Indian timber tree
52 Revolving machine parts
56 Asiatic goat-antelope
57 Plant juices
58 Urinates
59 Metallic element
60 Logs fastened together
62 Dearth
65 Exist
68 Unit of measure

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

Gas Company's Net Increases To $267,956

By S. Oliver Goodman

Despite warmer weather, January net income of Washington Gas Light Co. increased to $267,956. This was up $14,935 as compared with the same 1945 month.

In the monthly report filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission the gas company said gross operating revenues for January were $1,547,734. This was a decline of $17,716 from the similar 1945 month, but was more than offset by a decrease of $20,541 in operating expenses. Interest charges and other deductions totaled $62,132, off $11,617.

January gas sales totaled 2,480,795 M (thousand) cubic feet, compared with 2,518,133 last year. For the District of Columbia alone sales total 1,933,610 M cubic feet, against 1,955,665 in January a year ago.

Meters in service here at the end of the month numbered 166,643, as contrasted with 164,846 last year.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Airline Promotes Foley

American Airlines System announced yesterday the appointment of E. J. Foley, 29, as assistant to vice president, T. C. Drinkwater in Washington. Mr. Foley, who holds an aeronautical engineering degree from the University of Detroit, joined American Airlines in May, 1943. He performed special and technical assignements for various departments. He recently has been supervising the streamlining of operating regulations and procedures at American Airlines headquarters in New York City.

Personnel Notes

G. Webber Knight has been appointed manager of the Washington office of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Mr. Knight has been with the company for 21 years.

Election of Joseph L. Auer as president and director of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., printing press manufacturers, to succeed Harold G. Cutright who resigned, was announced yesterday. Auer formerly was vice president and general works manager.

Two New Issues Offered

An underwriting group headed by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., yesterday offered a new issue of 100,000 shares of $1.25 convertible preferred stock $20 par value, of the Burry Biscuit Corp. of Elizabeth, N. J., at $26.50 a share. Net proceeds, estimated at $2,450,000 before deduction of expenses, is expected to be used primarily for plant expansion.

An offering of 450,000 shares of $1 par common stock of Pratt's Fresh Frozen Foods, Inc., yesterday was made at $6 a share by an underwriting group headed by R. H. Johnson & Co. Proceeds will be added to the company's working capital to be used for general purposes.

Dividend Increased

Directors of Reliable Stores Corp., which operates retail furniture outlets here, yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on common stock payable April 1 to stock of record at the close of business March 22. Previous payments were made at the rate of 12½ cents a share.

Earnings Statements

Eastman Kodak Co. reports for 1945 net income of $24,655,632, equal to $9.80 a share on 2,476,013 common stock shares outstanding, compared with $23,031,310 or $9.15 a share in the previous year. The 1945 net income is exclusive of $8,050,000 representing reductions in taxes resulting from unusual adjustment of taxable income, the company said.

American Locomotive Co. reports 1945 net profit of $6,551,521, equal to $2.33 per share on the 1,779,076 shares of common outstanding at the end of the year. This compared with $8,664,668, or $4.58 a share on the 1,379,077 shares of common outstanding at the end of 1944. Provisions for war and other contingencies in 1945 was $600,000, against $2,500,000 in 1944.

Pure Oil Co. reports net earnings in 1945 of $13,581,770, equal to $2.64 a common share, compared with net profits equal to $3.13 a common share in the preceding year.

Union Oil Co., of California reports for 1945 net profit of $8,201,123 equal to $1.87 a common share, compared with $8,932,994 or $1.91 a share in 1944.

Underwood Corp., reports for 1945 net profit of $2,232,829 equal to $3.04 a common share, against $2,256,413 or $3.07 a share in the preceding year.

American Stores Co., reports 1945 net profit of $1,975,192 equal to $1.51 a common share, compared with $1,831,590 or $1.40 a share in 1944.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad reports net income in 1945 was $5,867,599, compared with $6,110,115 in 1944. R. J. Morfa, chairman of the board, said the Katy, the Great Western and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois were each naming three of their directors to meet in April or May to discuss possibilities of merging the roads through an exchange of securities.

Dixie Cup Co. reports net 1945 profits of $1,019,677, equal to $2.83 a share, compared with a net in 1944 of $915,767 or $2.31 a share.

Elgin National Watch Co. reports net 1945 earnings were $1,050,561.94, equal to $2.63 a share, a gain of 20 cents a share over 1944's $2.43 which was based on net profits of $973,455.59.

Warner & Swasey Co. reports for 1945 net profit of $1,187,258, equal to $1.47 a common share, against $502,858, or 62 cents a share in 1944.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,040,000 shares; previous day, 960,000; week ago, 2,646,650; year ago, 1,692,724; two years ago, 1,206,830; January 1 to date, 88,842,812; year ago, 79,026,810; two years ago, 39,297,826.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, March 5.—

	Open	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 inds	189.36	191.16	188.91	190.49	+2.03
20 rails	62.16	62.69	61.91	62.23	+0.32
15 utils	39.11	39.52	39.07	39.41	+0.43
65 stks	71.34	72.02	71.16	71.70	+0.66

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 73,100; rails, 36,710; utilities, 52,900; 65 stocks, 162,710.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	31	97½	96	96½	+1¼
ACF-Brill Mot.	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—
Acme Steel	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—
Adams Exp	66	20½	19¾	20	+¼
Admiral Corp.	3	17	16⅜	16⅞	—
Air Reduction	19	51¾	50½	51½	—
Alaska Juneau	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
Alleghany Corp.	59	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
Alleghany pf	5	58¼	58	58	+¾
Allegh Ludlum	8	42½	42	42½	+¾
Allen Industries	3	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
Al. Chem & Dye	2	196	192	196	+3½
Allied Mills	2	34⅜	34	34	—
Allied Stores	35	51	50⅜	51	+2¼
Allis-Ch. Mfg	28	50½	49	50¼	+1½
Alpha P Cem.	4	37	36	36½	—
Amal Leather	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
Amerada Pet	3	135	137½	138	—
Am Ac Ch Del.	3	42	40½	42	+3
Am Airlines	7	74½	72⅞	74½	+2
Am Bank Note	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	—
Am Bosch	2	24¼	24	24¼	—
Am Brake Shoe	12	52	51¼	51¾	—
Am Cable & Ra	23	14⅛	13¾	13¾	—
Am Can	16	95⅞	93¼	94¼	+1
Am Car & Fdy	9	61⅛	60¼	61¼	+1
Am Car & F pf	2	121	120	120	—
Am Ch & Cable	3	36¾	36½	36½	—
Am Ch&Cable pf	1	139¼	138½	138½	—
Am Rad&St S.	62	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—
Am Roll Mill.	38	31½	30¾	31¼	+½
AmSafety Razor	6	39¾	39	39½	+¼
Am Seating	30	20¾	20¼	20¼	—
Am Smelt & R.	7	63⅜	62¾	62¾	+¼
Am Snuff	1	47	47	47	—
Am Stl Fdrs	38	42	41¾	42¼	+¼
Am Stores	4	29⅝	29	29	—
Am Sugar Ref.	1	51½	51½	51½	+½
Am Sumat Tob.	1	51½	51½	51½	—
Am Tel & Tel.	17	165⅞	165½	165⅝	+1
Am Tobacco	1	83	83	83	+1
Am Tob B	6	84½	84	84½	+1
Am Type Fdrs	4	24	23¾	23¾	—
Am Viscose	30	63¾	62¾	63¼	+½
Am Viscose pf	56	21½	20⅝	21¼	+¼
Am Wat Wks	30	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+¼
Am W Wks pf.	1	104	104	104	—
Am Woolen	4	43¾	43¼	43¾	+¼
Am Zinc Lead	17	12⅝	12½	12½	+¼
Anaconda Cop.	29	46½	45¾	45¾	—
Anderson Clayt	27	49¼	47½	48¼	+1½
A P W Prod	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
Arch-Dan-Md	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	—
Armour & Co.	77	14¼	13¾	14	—
Armstrong Cork	3	83¾	82	83½	+¼
Arnold Constab.	2	24¾	24½	24½	—
Artcom Corp.	17	21½	20⅞	21	+¼
Assd Dry Goodc	8	46	45½	45½	—
Atch T & S F.	9	98⅜	98	98	—
Atl Coast Line	1	70¾	69¾	69¾	+¼
Atl G&W Indies	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—
Atl Refining	51	37	36	37	+1¼
Atlas Corp.	7	25⅛	24½	25	—
Autocar Co.	1	31	31	31	—
Aviation Corp.	97	12½	12¼	12¼	—
Aviation Cp pf	1	71	71	71	—
Bald Loco	34	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	—
Balt & Ohio	24	24⅞	23½	23½	+¼
Balt & Ohio pf	7	41¾	41	41	—
Bangor & Ar.	1	22	22	22	+¼
Barber Asph	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	—
Barnsdall Oil	136	25¾	24	25⅜	+1¼
Bath Ir Wks.	10	34¾	33¾	34½	—
Bayuk Cigars	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—
Beech Aircr.	14	22⅝	22	22	—
Beech-Nut Pack	1	132	132	132	+1
Belding-Hem.	4	20	20	20	+¼
Bell Aircr.	5	27¾	27½	27½	+¼
Bendix Aviat.	12	51½	50¾	51¼	—
Benef Ind Ln.	3	30⅜	30¼	30¼	—
Best Foods	14	37¾	37¼	37¾	+¼
Beth Steel	17	102¾	100⅝	100⅝	+1½
Beth Steel pf.	3	163	163	163	—
Bigelow-Sanf.	1	67½	67½	67½	+1¼
Black & Decker	2	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+¼
Blaw-Knox	15	26⅞	26½	26½	—
Boeing Airplane	13	28¾	28½	28½	—
Bohn Alum & Br	3	64½	63⅝	64½	+¼
Borden Co.	13	52½	51	52½	+1
Borg-Warner	10	47	46¼	47	—
Braniff Airw.	14	27⅛	26¾	26¾	—
Bridgeport Brass	7	17¼	16⅞	17	—
Briggs Mfg.	7	47⅛	46¾	46¾	—
Briggs & Strat	2	60	60	60	+2
Bristol-Myers	8	45	44	45	+1¼
Bklyn Un Gas	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	—
Brown Shoe pf	60	109	109	109	+1
Brunswick-Bal	7	32½	32⅛	32½	—
Bucyrus-Erie	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Budd Mfg.	7	24	23½	24	+¼
Budd Wheel	1	24	24	24	—
Buffalo Forge	2	37½	37	37½	+2¼
Bullard Co.	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	—
Burling Mills	11	41¼	41	41¼	—
Burr Add Mach	21	17¾	17¼	17¼	—
Bush Terminal	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
Butler Bros.	2	27½	27½	27½	+¼
Butte C & Z.	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
Byers A M	10	29¾	28¾	28¾	—
Byron Jackson	4	31½	31½	31½	—
Callahan Z-Ld	29	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Calumet & Hec	31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—
Campbell W.	1	31	31	31	+¾
Can Dry G Ale	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	—
Canad Pacific	36	20	19½	20	—
Cannon Mills	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	—
Capital Admin A	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—
Carpenter Stl.	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	—
Carrier Corp	5	28½	27⅞	27⅞	+¼
Carrier pf new	1	57	57	57	+1
Case J I Co	10	43¾	43¼	43¼	+¼
Caterpil Tract.	4	70	69¼	70	+¼
Celanese Corp.	9	59¾	59	59¼	—
Celanese 1st pf	108	107	107	107	—
Celotex Corp	5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—
Cent Aguirre	4	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
Cent Foundry	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—
Cen Hud G & E	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	—
Cent Violeta S	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	—
Century R M.	1	34	34	34	—
Cerro de Pas.	1	44¼	43¾	43¾	—
Certain-teed Prod	34	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+¼
Chesa & Ohio	36	59	57	58¼	+1¼
Chi & E Ill.	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—
C & E Ill A.	3	21¾	21	21¼	—
Chi Grt West	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	+¼
Chi Grt W pf.	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	+1½
Chi Mail Order	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	—
Chi M S P&P	27	30¼	30	30¼	—
Chi M S P&P pf	17	73⅛	72⅝	73⅛	—
Chi & N W.	8	39	38½	39	+¼
Chi & N W pf.	4	73¾	72¾	73¼	—
Chi Pneu Tool	61	27¼	26½	27	+¼
Chi Yell Cab.	1	20½	20½	20½	—
Chickasaba C O	2	19½	19½	19½	—1
Childs Co.	186	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Chrysler Corp.	26	122	121	121	—
C I T Finan.	10	52⅞	52	52⅞	+¼
City Ice & Fl.	7	34¼	33¾	34	—
Clark Equip	3	61	60¾	61	+¼
Climax Molyb.	14	18½	17¾	18½	+¼
Clueti, Peabody	4	52½	52¼	52¼	—
Coca-Cola	2	166	166	166	+1
Colgate-Pal-P	2	46	46	46	—
Collins & Aik	1	19	19	19	—
Col Fuel & Ir	4	19¼	19	19	—
Col F & Ir pf.	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Col & Sth	1	34	34	34	—
Colum Brcast A	9	43¾	43¾	43¾	—
Colum Brcast B	8	43¾	42½	43¾	+¼
Colum G & El	147	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Colum Pict	3	26	25¾	26	+¼
Colum Carbon	1	38	38	38	—
Comi Credit	11	52½	51	52	+¼
Comi Solvents	24	21¼	20¾	21	+¼
Comwlth Edis.	41	33	32½	33	+¼
Conwith & Sth	449	4⅛	3¾	4	—
Com & Sth pf	10	125	124	125	+¼
Congoleum- Nai	22	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Cons Copperm.	23	33¾	33¼	33¼	—
Cons Edison	136	25¾	24	25⅝	+1¼
Cons Edison pf	4	107¾	107¾	107¾	—
Cons Nat Gas	10	47¾	46	47¼	+¼
Con R R Cubapf	12	42¾	40	42¾	+2¼
Cons Vultee	19	29¼	28½	28¾	—
Container Corp	5	40¾	40¼	40¼	—
Cont Bak	17	42¾	42	42¼	—
Cont Can	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	+¼
Cont Can pf.	1	16½	16½	16½	—
Cont Diam Fib	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
Cont Ins.	19	58½	57¾	58½	+¼
Cont Motors	21	20	20	20	—
Cont Oil Del.	25	38	35¾	38	+2½
Cont Steel	24	25¼	25¼	25¼	—
Cooper-Bess	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Copperweld Stl.	8	20¼	19¾	20¼	+¼
Cornell-Dub El	5	24	23½	24	—
Corning Glass	12	36¾	36¼	36¼	+1¼
Coty Inc	1	10½	10½	10½	—
Coty Internat	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Crane Co	12	40¼	39¾	40	—
Crosley Corp	4	52¾	52½	52½	—
Crown Cork&S.	4	52¼	52¼	52¼	+¼
Crown Ck pf.	4	32¾	32	32¾	—
Crown Zellerb.	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	—
Crown Zell 4 pf	7	125	125	125	+1
Crucible Steel	1	45½	45½	45½	—
Crucible Stl pf	2	109½	109½	109½	+¼
Cuban-A Sugar	10	25	25	25	—
Cudahy Pack	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	—
Cudahy Pack pf	2	104	103¾	103¾	—
Curtis Uublishg	27	21¾	21	21¾	—
Curtis Pub pf pf	1	75½	75½	75½	—
Curtiss-Wright	58	10	9¾	9¾	+¼
Curtiss-Wr A.	5	31¾	31	31¼	+¼
Cutler-Hammer	3	355¼	35	35	—
Davega Stores	2	24	24	24	—
Davison Chem.	9	25	25	25	+¼
Decca Records	3	55½	55	55½	+1¼
Deere & Co	38	50¾	49¾	50¼	—
Deere & Co pf	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	—
Del-Lack&West	2	33¾	33½	33¾	—
Detroit Edison	13	43	43	43¼	—
Devoe & Ray A	6	33	33	33	—
Diam T Motor	2	28½	28½	28¾	+1¼
Dist Corp-Seag	13	89¼	88½	89	—
Dixie Cup	1	42	41¼	41¾	+¼
Doehler-Jarvis	5	29¼	28¾	29¼	+¾
Dome Mines	13	26¾	26¼	26¾	+2
Douglas Aircraft	5	96	95½	96	—
Dresser Indust.	16	25⅝	25¼	25¾	—
Dunhill Int	3	26¾	26¼	26¾	+¼
Duplan Corp	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—
du Pont de N.	184	184½	183	184	+1
du Pont pf	1	129½	129½	129½	—
du Pont pf	8	21¾	21¼	21¾	—
Easie-Pich	10	102⅝	102⅝	108½	+6¼
Eastern Air L.	17	223	223	224½	+5½
Eastman Kodak	9	61¼	61¼	61½	—1
Eaton Mfg	9	31¾	31¼	31¾	+1½
Edis Bros Strs.	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	—
Ekco Prod	2	13¾	13	13	—
Elastic Stop N.	10	69¼	68¾	69¼	+¼
El Auto-Lite	2	69¾	69¼	69¾	+¼
Elec Boat	15	24¾	24¼	24¼	+¼
El & Mus Ind	22	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
El Power & Lt.	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
El P&L $6 pf.	2	152¾	151½	152¾	+2½
El P&L $7 pf.	1	164	163	163½	+2¼
El Storage Bat	1	50	50	50	+¼
El Paso N Gas	1	53	53	53	—
Emerson El M	9	25¾	25	25¾	+¼
Emer Rad & ph	7	30¾	30¼	30¾	+¼
Eng Pub Svc	22	35¾	35	35¾	+1¾
Equit Off Bldg	79	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Erie RR.	19	18¾	18	18	—
Erie RR pf A.	2	32	31½	32	+¼
Eureka Wms	6	18½	18½	18½	.....
Evans Products	5	27	26¾	26¾	+¼
Ex-Cell-O	3	53½	53	53	—
Exchange Buff	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
Fairbanks Mor	1	64	64	64	+1
Fajardo Sugar	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	—
Farns Tele&Rad	43	16	15½	15⅝	—
Fed Lt & Trac	2	22	22	22	—
Fed Mogul	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¼
Fed Mot Truck	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
Federat D Strs	11	57¾	57	57⅝	+2
Ferro Enam	1	30	30	30	—
Firestone T & R	8	71¼	70	71¼	+2
Florsheim pf	2	108	108	108	—
First Nat Strs.	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+1¾
Flintkote	8	36¼	35¾	36	—
Florida Pow	9	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—
Follansbee Stl.	7	17¾	17¼	17¼	+¼
Food Fair Strs	10	45¼	44¾	45¼	+¼
Food Machinery	7	30	30	30	+¼
Foster Wheeler	5	41	40	40¼	+¼
Francisco Sugar	2	31¾	31½	31½	+¼
Freeport Sulph	2	33	33	33	—
Fruehauf Trs.	10	39½	38	39¼	+1¾
Gabriel Co.	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
Gair (Robert)	27	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Gair Robert pf	5	20¼	20¼	20½	+¼
Gardner-Denver	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	—
Gar Wood Ind	16	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+⅛
Gar Wood pf.	2	60	59½	59½	—
Gaylord Cont.	2	42	42	42	—
Gen Am Invest	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+¼
Gen Am Inv pf	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¼
Gen Am Trans	8	63	61¾	62	+¾
Gen Baking	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
Gen Bronze	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—
Gen Cable	10	12¼	12	12	—
Gen Cable A	2	36¾	36¼	36¾	+1⅛
Gen Elec	49	47¼	46¼	46¾	+⅛
Gen Foods	12	51¼	51	51	—
Gen Mills	2	44¾	44½	44½	—
Gen Motors	84	72¼	71	72	+1
Gen Out Agvt	2	20¾	20½	20½	+¼
Gen Prec Eq	7	35¾	35¾	35¾	+1¼
Gen Pub Serv	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
Gen Pub Util	66	19¼	19	19¼	+⅜
Gen Ry Signal	3	40½	40	40½	+2
Gen Ry & Util	28	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Gen Refract	3	28¼	28	28¼	—
Gen Shoe	6	36	35¾	36	—
Gen Tel	17	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+⅛
Gen Time Inst.	2	38½	38½	38½	—
Gen T & Rub	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅛
Gillette Saf R.	31	30¾	29¾	30	+⅛
Gimbel Bros	6	43	42	42½	+1¼
Glidden Co	13	40⅛	39	40	+1¼
Goebel Brew	13	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
Goodall-Sanf.	2	37½	37	37½	+¼
Goodrich B F.	7	74¼	73	73½	+2
Goodyr B F pf.	1	106	106	106	—
Goodyr T & R.	17	62¾	61	62¾	+2¼
Goodyr T&R pf	1	110	110	110	—
Goth Hosiery	2	39¼	39	39¼	+¼
Graham-Pme M	91	13	12¾	12¾	+¼
Granby Con M	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Grand Union	3	30½	30¼	30½	—
Granite City St	7	22	21½	21½	—
Grant W T	6	33½	32¾	33½	+2
Gt Nor Ry pf	13	57¾	56¾	56¾	—
Gt West Sug	4	31¼	30¾	31¼	—
Green H L	2	82	82	82	—
Greyhound Cp	58	13¾	13½	13⅝	—
Grum Airc En	12	43¾	42¼	42¼	—
Guantan Sugar	21	11¾	10¾	11¼	+¼
Gulf M & O.	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	—
Gulf Oil	10	60¾	60¼	60¾	+¼
Hack Water	2	36	36	36	—
Harb-Walker	6	26	25¾	26	+¼
Hart Sch & M	4	43½	43	43½	+¼
Hathaw Mfg	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Hayes Indust.	8	15	15	15	—
Hayes Mfg	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Hercules Pow	1	124	124	124	+1¾
Hershey Choc.	1	82	82	82	—3
Hinde&Dau Pap	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	—
Hires (CE)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	—
Holland Furn	3	62	62	62	+1¾
Holland & Son	2	25	25	25	—
Homestake Min	4	54¼	53¾	53¾	—
Houd-Hershey	3	24	24	24	—
Houston Oil	46	25¾	24¾	25¾	+1¼
Houn Sound	3	50¾	50¼	50¼	—
Hudson & Man	2	21¼	21	21¼	—
Hudson & Mpt	4	20⅞	20	20⅞	—
Hud Bay M&S	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	—
Hudson Motor	25	29¾	29¼	29¼	—
Hupp Motor	29	9	8¾	9	—
Idaho Power	1	34¾	34¼	34¼	—
Illinois Cent	16	34¾	34¼	34¼	—
Ill Term RR	4	13½	13½	13½	—
Indpls Pw&Li	7	28¾	28	28¼	—
Ind El & Mex	1	28	28	28	—
Indust Rayon	8	76	75¼	76	+1
Inger-Rand	3	133	133	133	—
Inland Steel	8	115½	114½	115	—
Inspirat C Cop	12	10¾	10½	10¾	—
Insuransh Cit	4	10¾	10½	10¾	—
Interoan Rub	7	10¾	10½	10¾	—
Interlake Iron	21	16⅞	16½	16⅞	—
Int Harvester	2	87¾	87¼	87¾	+¼
Int Hydro-El A	9	11	10¾	10¾	—
Int Mineral &Ch	4	31	31	31	—
Int Mining	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Int Nick Can.	33	38¼	37¾	38¼	+¼
Int Paper	33	41¾	41¼	41	—
Int Pap pf	9	112½	111½	112½	+¼
Int Pap pf cld	19	107¾	107¼	107¾	+¼
Int Ry Cen Am	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1
Int Salt	1	58	58	58	—
Int Shoe	8	45¼	45	45¼	—
Int Tel & Tel	145	25¼	24¾	24¾	+¼
Int T & T pfcrf	10	25¼	24¾	24¾	+¼
Island Crk Coal	3	41	41	41	—
Jacobs (FL)	3	19½	19½	19½	—
Jewel Tea	1	53	53	53	—
Johns-Man pf	1	135	135	135	—
Johnson & John	1	53	53	53	—2½
Jones & L Stl	33	45¼	44¼	44¾	—
Jones & L Stl pf	2	96	96	96	—
Joy Mfg	5	27¼	27	27¼	—
Kalam Stove&P	3	29½	29½	29½	—
Kan City South	13	26¾	26½	26⅝	—
Kan City Sou pf	1	80	80	80	—
Kayser (J)	6	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
Kelsey-HayWhB	4	23¾	23¼	23¾	—
Kennecott Cop.	18	53¾	53¼	53¼	—
Koppers Co	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	—
Kresge (SS)	13	36¼	35¾	36⅛	+¼
Kress (SH)	3	46¾	45¾	46¼	+¼
Kroger Grocery	25	49¾	49	49¼	—
Lacelle Coal	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
Lambert Co	6	61½	60	61½	+1
Lane Bryant	1	32	32	32	—
Lee Rub&Tire	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
Lehigh C & N	12	42¼	42	42¼	+¼
Lehigh Port Cem	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	—
Lehigh Val Coal	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	—
LehighValCoalpf	10	59¾	58	59¼	+1¼
Lehigh V C pf ct	7	55¼	55	55¼	—
Leh Val RR	6	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
Lehman Corp	1	32¾	32¼	32¼	—
Lehn & Fink	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	—
Verner Stores	2	63¾	63¾	63

Greek Treaty Rights

By Sumner Welles

War Aid Merits Consideration

THE DEPUTIES of the Foreign Ministers in London continue to debate the peace settlements to be taken up at the Paris Peace Conference scheduled for May. They have made little progress. The peace conference may have to be postponed.

But so long as these discussions continue, the full influence of the United States should be exerted to make sure that when the final settlements are reached justice is done to Greece. The peace treaties with Italy and with Bulgaria involve the vital interests of the Greek people. The frontiers to be fixed for Yugoslavia and for Albania will help to decide whether Greece will be protected from future aggressions.

The Greeks underwent five years of bitter suffering in their struggle against the Axis. It is tragic that after their liberation Greece should have become an arena for a contest between Soviet and British interests. All of the efforts of the Greeks to begin political and economic reconstruction have been blocked by this contest. It has encouraged civil war.

Whatever the political complexion of the government which is installed as a result of the approaching national elections, it is the obligation of all of the major powers to assure the Greek people that when the peace treaties are written their claims to equitable treatment will not be overlooked.

No nation of Europe waged a more gallant fight against the Axis. American public opinion has not forgotten that when the Fascists treacherously attacked Greece in 1940 it was the unfaltering courage of the Greek people which drove the Italian invaders back beyond their frontiers.

Hitler was forced to divert many of the divisions which he had intended to use against the Soviet Union in order to subdue Greece. Greek resistance thus rendered a signal service to the Russian people. But the greatest service of the Greeks was when, in the most critical moment of the war, in the spring of 1941, supported only by a small expeditionary British force, they blocked for a few weeks the German advance to the south so that Hitler's plan rapidly to pass through Syria and Iraq to the Persian Gulf could not be carried out in time. Had Hitler been able to reach Syria before the Iraqi revolt had been put down by the British, the Germans and Japanese could have joined hands in the Persian Gulf; Suez and Egypt would have been cut off. The whole course of the Second World War might well have been changed.

AS A consequence of her resistance, Greece is economically prostrate. Dependent, if minimum living standards are to be maintained, upon her shipping and her export trade, Greece lost during the war 65 per cent of her oceangoing freighters, and all of her coastwise shipping. The task of rehabilitation which the Greeks confront is staggering.

The Near East has become the scene of an increasing conflict of interest between the Soviet Union, bent upon an expansion of her influence over that area and the Western powers, which are determined to keep open to all nations the channels of communication through the eastern Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

A peace treaty which gives the people of Greeee a maximum assurance of security would constitute a bulwark for a free and stable order in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Greek people desire fair reparations for the damage done them by the Axis powers.

They seek in addition three territorial adjustments.

The peace treaty with Italy will decide the future sovereignty of the Dodecanese Islands, in the eastern Mediterranean. The 150,000 inhabitants of these islands are, in their vast majority, Greek—in origin, in language and customs, and in aspiration. They were united with Greece by their own demand in 1821. The great powers returned them to Turkish domination a few years later. As an outcome of the Italian-Turkish War of 1912 Italy seized the islands from Turkey. She remained in control of them until recently.

At the close of the First World War the Italian government agreed to cede the islands to Greece. This agreement was never carried out. The present democratic leaders of Italy almost without exception, recognize the right of Greece to obtain permanent sovereignty over the Dodecanese.

Recently the Soviet government has refused to commit itself as to the ultimate disposition of the islands. It is reported determined to demand that an international trusteeship be established over them under Soviet administration. The control of these islands by any major power would be a potential threat to freedom of communications.

For reasons of international security, as well as for reasons of equity, the Greeks of the Dodecanese should be restored to Greek sovereignty.

THE OTHER two territorial adjustments demanded by Greece require rectifications of her frontiers with Albania and with Bulgaria.

In the first instance, ethnic considerations, as well as reasons of seeurity, warrant such a change. In the second instance, where only a very minor rectification is sought, the security of northern Greece is involved. Neither demand can be legitimately denied.

Some of these territorial adjustments were urged in a resolution adopted by the United States Senate in 1920. A similar resolution is pending before the United States Senate today. It should be approved.

The question, as it affects the American people, is not merely one of gratitude to the people of Greece. They fought gallantly. But they were fighting in defense of their liberty and for a world in which they could live in safety and in freedom. They were fighting for the same reasons for which the American people were fighting.

The real reason—a question which directly affects the interests of the United States—is what peace settlements for Greece will be most likely to make for that kind of world order which both Americans and Greeks wish to see established?

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"What a pillow! I went to sleep as soon as my head hit it last night!"

Pacific Affairs

By Audrey Menefee

The Allies Look At Japan

WASHINGTON has been treated this week to the opinions of the first official "outsiders" to visit Japan since the end of the war, with the return of the Far Eastern Commission from a three-week inspection tour of Japan. The group includes nine non-American members. Their reactions to American occupation policy will undoubtedly weigh heavily in determining future programs for Japan.

Until the "foreigners" obtained permission to make the inspection tour, our Allies were as effectively cut off from first-hand news of events in Japan as we are cut off from, say, eastern Europe.

Their impressions of developments in Japan were better than most American officials had dared hope for. Especially gratifying is their unanimous approval of the general lines of American policy, and their expressed desire to see the United States continue to carry the primary responsibility. General MacArthur, it appears certain, can stop worrying about having to give up any of his exclusive control over Tokyo's "Allied" Headquarters.

THE GROUP brought back some refreshing foreign viewpoints on certain Japanese institutions. Most of them felt that the importance of the Emperor had been greatly overrated here. They did not take too seriously the recent poll which showed that 80 per cent of educated Japanese favored retention of the Emperor system. Much more significant, they felt, was the fact that less than 16 per cent of the Japanese wanted to keep that system unchanged, and that as many as 8 per cent advocated its total abolition. That a fourth of the people should dare to express themselves as favoring in any way a change in the status quo shows a profound alteration in the atmosphere of Japan since the Americans took over.

Concerning the Emperor's New Year statement renouncing his divinity, the observers point out that "Emperor worship" in its strict sense was long ago a thing of the past. He is still a "kami" (god) to most Japanese, but so are their dead fathers, grandfathers, and soldier relatives. The Emperor simply has the added prestige of being a live "kami."

One citizen, asked by a commission member what would be the effect of the New Year rescript, replied: "The effect should be very good—in America." For the Japanese, he added, the speech was rather meaningless since so few of them took the issue of divinity seriously.

The fact that the first time the Japanese people ever heard the voice of an Emperor was in a radio speech announcing the empire's total and unconditional defeat did more to lower his prestige than could any other conceivable single action. The effect was immediately apparent. There have been unprecedented desertions in the imperial guard, whose members are carefully selected for nationalist Shinto attitudes toward the imperial house. The guardsmen are said to go even further than that, commonly referring to Hirohito—their former god-emperor—as "defeated papa."

The atom bomb, say the non-American members of the Far Eastern Commission, was also overrated as a cause of Japan's surrender. They found convincing evidence in Tokyo that "surrender conferences" had been going on long before the bombs were dropped.

In rural Japan they found persons who had never heard of the atom bomb. In Nagasaki and Hiroshima they also encountered some attitudes which they feel will endanger future Japanese-American relations, if they are permitted to go unanswered.

One of the most sinister beliefs concerning the "flash"—as the Japanese call the atom bomb—is that it is a racial weapon which affects Orientals but not white people. This superstition grew out of the fact that the bomb's rays are more injurious to dark-colored objects than light ones. There was, for example, the strange effect of black designs on fabric being burned out while the white background was unaffected. And of a handful of white foreigners in Hiroshima none happened to be injured directly by the bomb, although a few were hurt by falling debris.

THE JAPANESE, as could be expected, saw in the arrival of the non-American officials a chance to sow some discord among the Allies. They complain of lax American morals, especially in regard to the ladies of Tokyo. They hinted that GIs were the cause of Japan's growing crime rate. And they spoke in scandalized whispers of their fear of venturing outside after dark because of the danger of being held up and robbed by "tall men." Fortunately a number of the commission members were old Japan hands, and were on the alert for just such propaganda attempts.

It is clear that most of the commission members are anxious about America's willingness to maintain occupation forces in Japan for as long as they think will be necessary. They all heard GIs speak hopefully of the chances of going home in "a month or two." They all met Japanese in responsible positions who felt confident that the occupation would not be "unduly" protracted, since the Japanese were behaving in so exemplary a manner that surely the Americans would see a long occupation was undesirable.

Perhaps the strongest reaction of the non-American members—certainly one of the most unanimous reactions—is that anything less than a publicly stated policy of 20 to 30 years' occupation would mean a disastrous failure in reshaping Japan to a democratic state. They want General MacArthur to execute and control all policy, and they don't seem to care what nationalities serve under him. But they want a definite commitment on a long occupation, for the world—and Japan—to see.

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

Storm Warnings On Russia

Senator Vandenberg has spoken. Secretary of State Byrnes has spoken. Winston Churchill has spoken. One can dispute the wisdom or unwisdom of what they have said. But one thing cannot be disputed. Every word in this remarkable succession of speeches indicates the deepening gravity of the international situation. This is not mere summer thunder, meaning nothing. It presages an approaching storm. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the storm will come at the next meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which will take place in New York on March 21 or a few days thereafter.

Almost any result can ensue, if the multiplying issues between the Soviet Union and the western world are raised again at the next Security Council meeting. But there is no use attempting to foretell the future. For the present it is enough to realize that the time may be just ahead when the United Nations structure—the toilsomely built foundation of world stability and world peace—will be put to a final test.

A SENSE of this possibility was the dominating motive which led Secretary Byrnes to make his remarkable speech, in which he stated for the first time the working principles of American foreign policy. Within the State Department there was no disagreement as to those principles, or as to the darkness of the world picture. There was disagreement, however, as to whether the time had come to speak out. Byrnes had delayed speaking out until he did because he both feared to harden Russian attitudes, and desired to avoid a senseless anti-Communist hysteria in this country. He decided the time had come for plain talk simply because he did not wish a major storm to blow up at the Security Council meeting without himself giving some storm warning.

He reached this decision long before the speech was made, and had completed his first drafts prior to the Vandenberg speech in the Senate. Thus there are no grounds for the supposition that he was influenced by Vandenberg. It is more reasonable to assume that he was influenced by President Truman, whose attitude toward the Soviet Union, partly formed by Admiral Leahy, is understood to have hardened even more than Byrnes'. But these explanations are unnecessary. Byrnes' decision can be quite adequately explained by the existence of critical situations all over the world, and by the failure of his numerous efforts to conciliate the Soviet leaders, and by the Soviet's broken commitments in such crucial areas as Iran and Manchuria.

The question remains, how will Byrnes carry out, in actual operation, the policy which he enunciated in his speech? There are two parts to the answer. First, much too little attention has been paid to Byrnes' statement that this country would not stand pat on the *status quo*. This is vitally important. It means that when the testing time comes—whether at the next Security Council meeting or later—all possible concessions will be offered to the Soviet Union, except concessions which would subvert the world power relationships on which the United Nations rests. In Iran, for example, the line will probably be to offer full access to northern Iranian oil, but to oppose maintenance of Russian troops in northern Iran.

Part two of the answer relates to what will be done if the offered concessions fail to satisfy theSoviet Union. In that event, the relations between the Soviet Union and the western world will be broken off, whether formally and openly or informally and only on the working level. The important point is that a break will come, which may produce almost any consequences. The American policy-makers accept the necessity for such a break, and are prepared to face the consequences, if Russia cannot be turned aside from a policy of expansionism aimed at subversion of the major world power relationships. If that is so, the interest of the American policy-makers will center on the way the break comes—on the atmosphere and circumstances.

Should a break be inevitable, they are determined that the major issue will be the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the United Nations. They want the question to be whether the United Nations machinery to preserve peace is or is not to be sabotaged, and not who gets what oil. Their purpose here, of course, is to present to the American public in the clearest light the direct effects of Soviet expansionism on this country.

IT IS impossible to describe the seriousness—indeed the sadness—with which the men who make American policy have faced up to these necessities. It is also very difficult to convey the impression of the incompleteness of our policy which one receives from most of these men. It is not only that our policy is incomplete in the sense that over-hasty demobilization has weakened us at a critical time.

The incompleteness arises even more from the unwillingness of Congress and the public to use our vast economic power, to the full and with all energy, in order to cure the terrible economic ills which weaken all nations in Europe and Asia and thus encourage Soviet expansionism. India alone is a potential Achilles heel of any policy aimed at conserving existing power relationships, for at any time the British power system may be crippled by an explosion there. But the policy-makers cannot guard against such eventualities. They can only hope that this country may be induced to do what is needed when the testing time comes, and that it will not then already be too late.

Senate Confirms Krug Nomination As Interior Chief

The Senate yesterday confirmed Julius A. Krug as Secretary of the Interior.

The 38-year-old former War Production Board chief was cinfirmed by unanimous consent and without debate. A few hours earlier he had been indorsed unanimously by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

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Immorality Curb Up to McNarney, Eisenhower Says

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said yesterday the War Department would rely upon American occupational authorities to act on reports that German girls are allowed to "live" with Army officers in their bachelor quarters at Frankfurt.

The chief of staff told reporters that "if any situation has developed which is unhealthy," Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European theater commander, "can be depended on to clean it up."

"I am absolutely certain no investigation will uncover widespread immorality," Eisenhower said. "I see no need for War Department intervention."

In Frankfurt, Maj. Gen. Miller G. White had said "there is no Army regulation to stop a man from entertaining a girl overnight in his private quarters." The deputy chief of staff added the Army probably would investigate the reports immediately.

Indians Form Legion Post

Albuquerque, N. M.—Indian veterans of New Mexico pueblos are in the proces of organizing an all-Indian American Legion post, reported to be the second of its kind in the United States.

Bill to Establish Undersecretary Of Labor Passed

Legislation to establish the Office of Undersecretary of Labor and three offices of Assistant Secretary was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House.

The present Labor Department setup includes an assistant secretary and a second assistant. Those posts would be abolished under the measure passed yesterday.

Each of the new officials would receive $10,000 a year and would be subject to Senate confirmation.

Painters Union Hits PW Work

Newport News, Va., March 5 (AP). Charles Marks, business agent for the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America (AFL) has protested that German prisoners are being used to paint buildings at Fort Monroe while returning veterans are unable to obtain work.

He lodged the protest with post officials, stating that in many cases he had to discourage veterans from registering with the union because there were no jobs on which to place them.

Senate Labor Group Divided On inimum Wage Increases

By the Associated Press

Sharply conflicting recommendations for increasing the statutory minimum wage above its current 40-cents-an-hour level were reported to the Senate yesterday by factions of its labor committee.

A majority of the 18-member committee recommended raising the minimum to 65 cents immediately, to 70 cents after two years, and to 75 cents after four years, in addition to broadening the coverage to include employes in businesses "affecting interstate commerce."

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) of the majority faction, said he hoped to cal lthe bill up for Senate action tomorrow.

A six-member minority, including Republicans and Democrats, recommended raising the wage floor to 55 cents four months after enactment, and to a 60-cent top 18 months thereafter. The minority group was made up of Senators Ellender (D., La.), Fulbright (D., Ark.), Ball (R., Minn.), Taft (R., Ohio), Donnell (R., Mo.) and Smith (R., N. J.).

The majority report called the 65-cent recommendation "a modest compromise with need" and declared it "still does not provide a minimum American standard of living for the average family of four."

The minority group declared that going beyond increases to compensate for increased living costs would be to abandon the concept of minimum wages and add to inflationary pressures within the country.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"Oh, them?—We rented them the recreation room for $50 a month—Fignewton and I figure we can have more fun on $50 than we could in the room!"

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Wednesday, March 6, 1946

Housing As Usual

The House of Representatives on Friday treated the Nation to a demonstration of capricious irresponsibility. Acting through a fraction of its membership, a coalition of 161 Republicans and Southern Democrats, it cut the heart out of the President's program of housing for veterans. A mere 92 Congressmen, with not a single Republican among them, filed down the aisle to support the premium payments for expansion of building material production without which, as Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt clearly warned, "we cannot provide the homes needed for veterans." The rest of the House slunk away—no doubt in shame. And those who had the hardihood to stay lacked the courage to be named and counted.

The intellectual content of the debate on the housing program was no less disheartening than the outcome. In place of homes in which to rear their families, veterans were given enough empty piety to nauseate them for the whole balance of their lives. For example, in response to Representative Monroney's sober exposition of the need for subsidies, Representative Brehm delivered himself of the following rhetoric: "I ask the gentleman, did our early pioneers in industry receive subsidies in their effort which resulted in America becoming the greatest Nation on earth? No subsidies were paid to those early pioneers, and yet we have outstripped the world in both new and old industrial production and material."

Of course, the answer Mr. Brehm so promptly gave himself is as erroneous as his question is irrelevant. Industry in America has had subsidies in the form of a protective tariff ever since its inception. Moreover, as Representative Starkey put it: "We have given subsidies to all big business in the form of carry-backs and carry-forwards. They holler to high heaven when we talk of subsidies that will go to the common man. . . . We made provisions for ship purchasers buying ships. . . . We have helped the railroads, we have helped insurance companies, we have helped importers and exporters with legislation. That all cost the taxpayers money. But when it comes to taking a few dollars out of the Treasury and spreading it out among all of the people, we holler that it is contrary to our form of government." He might have added that some of Mr. Brehm's constituents who happen to be farmers get subsidies for what they grow.

Let us hope that the Senate tackles this urgent issue with less sycophancy and more common sense. We face an emergency. In the next two years, the country must construct a minimum of 2,700,000 new dwelling units for the men coming out of uniform and their families. It cannot be done by the technique of housing as usual. During the war emergency, extraordinary powers and methods and incentives were employed to speed the production of planes and ships and tanks. We knew that business as usual would not serve. And we did not bow down before the bugbear of "socialism" or yield to the pressure of importunate lobbies. The same sort of daring and resolution is necessary to meet the housing crisis of today.

Franco Must Go!

The three-power declaration regarding the Franco regime issued simultaneously in Paris, Washington and London is, in several particulars, disappointingly vague in language. It also suffers from being not so much a clear-cut program of common action by Great Britain, the United States and France as a verbal appeal to the Spanish people to rid themselves of their dictator. Given the armed power which Generalissimo Franco commands, this may be a practical impossibility. Nonetheless, the three-power declaration sounds the doom of the Spanish dictatorship. For it is difficult to believe that the three democracies will permit El Caudillo to defy them and perpetuate in a vital corner of Europe a regime which for so long played the enemy's game.

In view of Franco's record, now laid bare by the State Department, the Allies have every reason and every justification for forcing Franco to get out. The charge that any pressure on him would be contrary to the doctrine of nonintervention is nonsensical in the circumstances of Franco's complicity. It has become dangerous in view of the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb and the presence in the world of dictators create a potentially explosive situation we cannot ignore for a moment. As Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner and one of the men responsible for the development of the bomb, pointed out in New York the other day: "The atom bomb is characteristic of a tyrant's weapon. It is just the weapon that would enable a dictator to sit firmly in his seat and no one could do anything about it."

Actually the three-power declaration on Spain does not contemplate direct intervention—not yet. Indeed, it denies any such intent. It says, and quite rightly, that the "Spanish people themselves must in the long run work out their own destiny." It expresses the hope that "leading patriotic and liberal-minded Spaniards may soon find means to bring about a peaceful withdrawal of Franco, the abolition of the Falange and the establishment of an interim or caretaker government under which the Spanish people may have an opportunity freely to determine the type of government they wish to have and to choose their leaders." The one positive note struck by the three-power declaration in this connection is that once such an interim government is set up it would be recognized. This recognition would include the taking of practical economic measures by the Allies to assist Spain in her reconstruction.

Franco has now declared flatly that the three-power declaration will not cause him to budge. And as long as he continues to have the support of the Spanish army, it is hard to see how the Spanish people, no matter how violently they may detest him, can force him out. Accordingly, the three-power declaration cannot be regarded as the final word on the subject, but merely a step in the direction of a goal—the elimination of the Fascist regime in Spain—which it is to the interests of the Spanish people and of the rest of the free world to achieve.

Testament

The subdued quality of Mr. Churchill's speech makes it read like a testament from a man who already has passed into history. It will command attention because Mr. Churchill will always be remembered with pride as a towering leader of embattled freedom. It will be widely read and pondered because of its distillation of the ripe wisdom of a great statesman. Almost a Jeffersonian sympathy with the plain man has come over Mr. Churchill. He sees the plain man's welfare and his security and his liberty endangered by the twin evils of war and tyranny. He brackets these evils together, as he, no less than all of us, must so bracket them in this atomic age. Accordingly, he calls not only for eternal vigilance in defense of our liberties but also for action and missionary zeal in keeping them alive and vigorous throughout the civilized world.

To the timid, this will smack of something closely approaching interventionism. But the facts of life show us very clearly that the survival of our free civilization depends upon the mounting of an offensive in the prosecution of it. Orthodoxy can no longer remain on the defensive. Mr. Churchill is forthright in sizing up the battle of ideas upon which the world is now embarked. He sees in communism the competitor of our way of life, as it is. Perhaps, as we all hope and pray, the ideological struggle may not degenerate into open conflict. For armament we don't need in presenting our own case, only strength of soul and such statesmanship as will prevent chaos, for it is out of chaos that the clamor comes for slavery. Armament we need only to defend our own institutions against any irruption directed by a new tyrant who may arise out of the spread of communism. Mr. Churchill's notion of an international police force, however, strikes us as an illogical appendage to a United Nations which is simply an association of nation-states. This is to overdo the emphasis on force. More sensible is his counsel that men of freedom all over the world should develop closer ties of fraternal association, not only the English-speaking peoples but others as well.

Logan Pearsall Smith

Logan Pearsall Smith, who died the other day in London, was perhaps the perfect example of the inspired dilettante. He delighted in language for reasons that had little or nothing to do with its primary function of communicating thought. He was a writer who, having nothing in particular to say, said it with the most exquisite grace and beauty. For him, language was an end in itself. "It is not," he once wrote, "in metaphysics nor in religion that I seek for reassurances, but in fine phrases." He played with language as a connoisseur of fine stones might play with his collection, and with a lens, as it were, screwed into his eye, he matched words into patterns of great elegance, taking only as much regard for their meanings as was required by the proprieties of syntax and grammar, of which, however, he was always profoundly respectful. The vagaries of his thought and the classical circumspection of his phrase combined to give to his work an effect of whimsical irony.

He was never of course a popular writer, and never desired to be; but his virtuosity was much admired by other writers, particularly as it was exhibited in the aphorisms and miniature essays that he gathered together under such titles as *Trivia* and *More Trivia*. He managed to spend his long and apparently rather happy life in a sort of literary hothouse, quietly ignoring the wars and revolutions that raged outside its glass walls. He was immensely well liked, but his friends were for the most part writers or artists or philosophers or scholarly dilettantes like himself. He was an American by birth and a Quaker by inheritance, but by taste and temperament a Silver Age Roman. His family had dedicated him to a stuffy and respectable mercantile career, but he rebelled and went to Oxford to read the classics under the celebrated master of Balliol, Benjamin Jowett. He soon became the friend of Matthew Arnold, Whistler, Sir Edmund Gosse, Henry James and many other celebrities of the eighties and nineties. Like James, he found the English climate more congenial to the pursuit of letters; he became a British subject, and, after the manner of expatriates, more British than the British themselves. The one real passion of his life was the English language and he was one of the little army of dons and lexicographers who fought the brave and losing fight to save it from destruction by journalists, bureaucrats and radio announcers.

He carried with him into the twentieth century some of the fastidious and irresponsible aura of the *fin de siecle*. Thus the fascination that he held for the literary generations of the 1920s and 1930s, among whom he had no lack of admirers, was that of a traveler from an antique land.

Farm Merry-Go-Round

A warning that farmers, too, may strike and refuse to work any longer for the money they get was given to the House Special Food Committee last week. Further evidence that the current labor unrest is infecting the farm regions is afforded by the rise of a so-called Farmers' Vigilante Movement in Nebraska and Oklahoma. The vigilantes are protesting against delays in deliveries of needed machinery and supplies and against increases in industrial wages that would add to the cost of the goods farmers buy. The next step, of course, is to demand higher prices for farm products as an offset to higher prices for nonfarm products.

We are not much concerned about the threat of farmer strikes so long as farm prices remain at present high levels. In the depression years farmers sometimes refused to ship produce and even organized to prevent shipment by violent means, but at that time prices of farm products had fallen to levels at which it hardly paid, or actually did not pay, to transport goods to market. No such conditions prevail today. For the great majority of farmers, indeed, conditions have never been more favorable.

The prices received by farmers for their products in January were more than twice as high as the average of the five years preceding August, 1914, and nearly twice as high as the average for the five years 1935-39. Prices paid by farmers, on the other hand, have risen less rapidly, with the result that the parity ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid, interest and taxes, which stood at only 84 per cent of the 1910-14 base period, during 1935-39 averaged 116 per cent in 1945 and was still at that level in January. A more significant proof of the growing prosperity of farmers is afforded, however, by the expansion of cash income from farm marketings which has risen much more rapidly than farm prices, owing to the increase in farm output. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that, with the farm mortgage debt the smallest in 30 years, and savings the largest in history, farmers generally entered 1946 in better financial condition than ever before.

Nevertheless, farm unrest is mounting and Representative Pace is trying to get action once more on his bill to revise the parity price formula with a view to boosting farm prices still higher. If the record proves anything at all, it shows conclusively that farmer dissatisfaction will never be allayed by putting higher supports under farm prices. For no matter how high prices go, there are always some farmers just on the verge of unprofitable production to whom a drop in prices spells loss and distress. There will always be pressure from these marginal and near-marginal farmers for more and more price relief, and their complaints will gain in intensity whenever their own production costs or the prices of manufactured goods advance.

We have already priced ourselves out of export markets for some crops and if we continue this merry-go-round procedure of constantly elevating farm support prices as a guarantee of future farm prosperity, we shall eventually legislate ourselves into an acute domestic agricultural crisis that will give farmers real reason to withhold unsalable crops from city markets.

Toledo's Income Tax

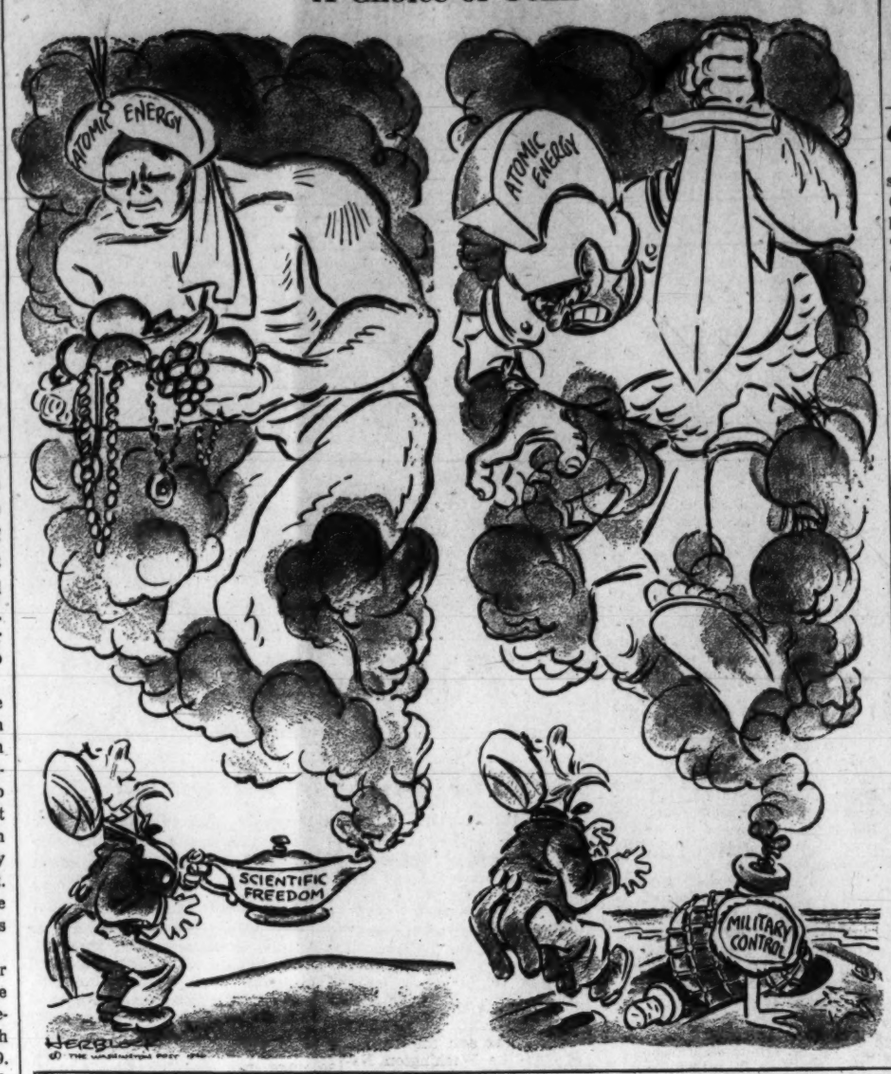
Imposition by Toledo, Ohio, of a city income tax again focuses attention upon the growing evil of multiple taxation. The need for a better coordination of Federal, State, and local taxes has long been felt and plans for eliminating tax conflicts have been constantly studied. During the war such problems were shoved into the background. But now many cities are confronted by the necessity of finding new sources of revenue to take care of enlarged population and to make up for delayed repairs, expansion and improvements in municipal services that had to be postponed because of the war.

The cost of such undertakings will be high, compared to prewar standards, owing to the interim rise in prices of materials and labor, and these will have to be financed from local sources of revenue.

In turning to the income tax to meet its revenue needs Toledo is not breaking new ground, for Philadelphia already has a personal earned income tax and New York City seriously considered adopting an income tax when relief needs were pressing. The Toledo tax is unique, however, because it applies to corporate as well as individual incomes and profits—and covers nonresidents to the extent that their incomes originate in the city.

The administrative difficulties of this sort of localized taxation are sufficient to condemn it, even if there were no other reason for objecting to it. But there are other and more serious grounds for opposing municipal encroachments on the income tax field. The addition of State income tax levies to the heavy burden of Federal income taxation has already given rise to serious problems. If the precedent set by Toledo, located in a State that does not levy personal income taxes, were to be followed generally, many taxpayers would find themselves subject to triple taxation of incomes. The need for some over-all agreement that would prevent excessive reliance upon a single source of revenue is clearly indicated.

A Choice of Genii



Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference. All letters are subject to condensation.

Teaching Democracy

The editorial "Questioning Japs" in *The Post* of March 2, referring to the persistent way in which the Japanese ask our occupation officials what we mean by democracy, says: "Our officials are ducking it on the ground that it is a problem of high policy." This situation is a sad but accurate reflection of the ignorance characterizing those who are supposed to represent us, the world's greatest democracy.

And yet one can't blame the officials alone. Doesn't the counsel of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Ernie Adamson, assert that those who talk about democracy are subversive characters? So long as such a vicious opponent of democracy is given a position of responsibility in our governmental structure, and that committee is allowed to continue its perverted un-American activities, our Army officials may well be pardoned if they're in doubt as to what our country's position on democracy is.

Yet the trouble goes even deeper. Education in this country teaches everything except the most fundamental principle to which America was originally dedicated in the Declaration of Independence: democracy with its twin bases of freedom and equality. Every school in the land should be required to teach in an enlightened manner exactly what this democracy means, in its principles and their applications to our political and economic structure.

Such a requirement would not be undemocratic—on the contrary, we cannot expect the full extension of democracy in America until our National Legislature and school system take a firm position in its favor and take the steps needed for its implementation. Until then we shall continue to have the ridiculous and tragic situation of ostensible representatives of the world's greatest democracy not knowing what it's all about. A. G.

Washington, March 2.

United Nations Flag

In your letter column of February 26, Corpl. Herbert Hands suggested an international flag for the United Nations; and on March 1 the letter of Cecilia Rodgers proposed a blue flag with a white dove and green olive branch.

In 1917 and 1918 a United Nations flag was blue, with a white dove symbolized through the American white eagle called "the Guardian Angel of the U. S. A." On the President's flag the eagle holds a green olive branch and the arrow-headed horns of war designed on war maps of warring nations. Later, the white eagle was changed to a white star of five points standing upon the North Pole, shining like a white northern light of peace on earth. The United Nations needed a peaceable new world flag designed far away from the warring old world. This flag was offered to the United States Government for an American League of Nations flag in 1920.

President George Washington predicted "We have sown the seeds of liberty and union which will sprout little by little throughout the earth. One day on the model of the United States of America will be formed the united states of the world. The United States will be the legislator for all nations."

In 1917 and 1918 George Washington's prophecy was fulfilled when this writer carried a large United States flag to represent liberty and union in a Liberty Loan parade: and mothered the baby United Nations flag of United States stars.

PEARL KING HUME.

Washington, March 1.

Banning Conscription

Congressman Martin's idealistic plan to reduce wars by inducing the U. N. to outlaw peacetime conscription is as admirable as the plan which we put into effect in the twenties to reduce all fleets, resulting in the sinking of a number of serviceable American ships of war, and is still more susceptible to evasion.

Switzerland and any democracies which have universal conscription would doubtless have their defense measures hampered by the adoption of such a plan, but any dictatorship or nation having a substantially one-party government could easily and without official coercion have all party men and members of other government sponsored associations "volunteer" for military service or engage in military training. Such nations could also, through their schools, so indoctrinate their youth that what few were not controlled by one of the aforementioned methods would probably join some armed organization.

In short, Mr. Martin's plan would insure reduced ability to wage war—by the democracies.

THOMPSON C. LAWRENCE.

Eugene, Oreg., Feb. 27.

"Public Employes"

Contrary to your February 27 editorial "Public Employes," Mr. David Ziskind of the Labor Department in his book, "One Thousand Strikes of Government Employes," takes the position that "the experience of our Nation with more than 1000 Government strikes points to the rational consistency of holding that strikes in Government employment . . . have been inherently lawful." Which is authoritative and official?

ELMER WORMSER.

Washington, Feb. 27.

Unionizing Foremen

In the Case bill, which was recently passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, section 12 defines the term "supervisory employe" and says that no supervisory employe shall have the status of a rank-and-file worker for the purposes of sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Wagner Act.

This section is perfectly clear. In removes foremen from the purview of the Wagner Act. It sets forth a definition which even the NLRB cannot misunderstand.

Some newspapers and news services, in writing about this section of the Case bill (now being considered in the Senate) have chosen to say that "this provision deprives foremen of collective bargaining rights." It does nothing of the sort. It simply removes the governmental pressure which has been pushing foremen into unions, to which the majority do not wish to belong.

Supervisory employes are a part of management. This is generally recognized, both by rank-and-file workers and the public. To force these men into unions would split the management team; it would divide the foreman's loyalty. A foreman, being a member of management, cannot sit on both sides of the bargaining table.

A recent survey by the Foremen's League of the demands made by a foremen's union on a large motor-car manufacturer showed that by unionizing the foremen and supervisory forces of that company the union would tear away from management 93 per cent of the management team. How then could management continue to manage?

There is no move afoot to deprive foremen of collective bargaining. There definitely is a powerful move afoot to force them into unions that are not of their choosing. If this move succeeds, a situation will arise which will not spell industrial peace for America.

WILLIAM ADAMS LITTELL.
Executive Secretary,
Foremen's League.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 28.

Suggestions On Saving Food

I have a suggestion to make for aiding the starving people of Europe.

The garbage cans of America are overflowing with wasted bread, not because of deliberate waste but because a small family of two or three simply cannot use a standard size loaf of bread—it either dries up or molds before a small family such as ours, and thousands upon thousands of others like ours, can use it.

Why not, therefore, enlist the aid of bakers in America to make it possible for customers to buy half-loaves of bread. It would not be necessary for the bakeries to change their equipment in any way—simply to wrap some bread in half-loaves for the small unit family, which is legion.

MRS. H. H. SELLARDS.

Washington, March 3.

May I suggest a weekly dessertless dinner with the slogan "Let's skip a treat that they may eat" as a means of reducing food consumption in this country?

I thought of starting such a campaign by asking this pledge of 10 friends, who were in turn to pledge 10 more, exactly like the chain letter, but there are probably better ways of getting it done. I also thought that many families might be able to contribute the cost of a dessert toward food relief but didn't know what agency would handle such funds. If there are existing food loans available, these contributions may not be necessary.

I am sure all homemakers such as myself will gladly cooperate in any food-sharing plan.

SALLY ROBLIN.

Laytonsville, Md., March 2.

Most people talk about the "justice" and "humanity" of feeding the starving millions in Europe.

But let's be selfish.

Hunger breeds hateful "isms" which spread to our shores. Empty stomachs in Europe gave Hitler and Mussolini opportunity to spawn tyranny and bigotry.

Let's recall tragic facts. The gospel of hate preached by the Fascists and Nazis found response in the bitter minds of the ill-fed. The war which cost us billions in dollars and millions in casualties may come again if starving masses become the pawns of new Hitlers and new Mussolinis.

Let's feed the starving across the oceans until they raise adequate crops. Let's avoid another world cataclysm. Food will gain for America the good will we need in foreign lands. Food will win for American ideals more cheaply and more readily than tanks or planes of atom bombs.

Let's be selfish. Let's feed starving Europe.

J. J. PERLING.

Chevy Chase, Md., March 3.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Churchill's Speech

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S Missouri speech was like a good, rich Christmas pudding of the days before austerity and shortages. There was something in it for everyone.

It ended with a plea for an understanding with Soviet Russia through the United Nations. You could put that kind of an interpretation on it if you were of a mind to.

But throughout the world the emphasis undoubtedly will be on the strong anti-Russia bias which ran through the body of the speech. The other—the pious conclusion—had too much the sound of an afterthought.

The way in which history repeats itself is startling. There were sentences in Churchill's address which might almost have been lifted out of the flaming speeches he made after World War I.

True, in their tone toward Russia they were somewhat milder. In 1919 Churchill was an ardent crusader bent on putting down Communism in the USSR.

He was for using the armed might of the Allies to smash the Bolshevik revolution. And he said so over and over again with all the weight of his very great eloquence.

THROUGH the twenties, one of his favorite themes in his writing and his speech-making was the menace to the world of Red revolution disseminated by Moscow. He never lost an opportunity to refer to the Bolshevik leaders as murderers and ministers of hell.

Quite naturally this did nothing to bring Russia and western Europe closer together. Churchill's long-drown-out eloquence may have helped to inspire some of his Tory colleagues who later were to cherish the dream that Germany could be turned against Russia to destroy Bolshevism. Highly placed Tories continued to nurse that hope long after Hitler had built up his barbarous legions for the conquest of Europe.

Churchill, it should be added, was never one of these. He was one of the first to see what the menace of Hitlerism meant. But we now find the great wartime leader linking communism with "neo-fascism" and talking of the danger to Christian civilization of communist fifth columns.

What Churchill would set against this threat, if you reduce his speech to its simplest terms, is an alliance between the United States and the British Commonwealth. There would be a complete interchange on the military and perhaps on other levels.

Granted that Churchill is sincere in his desire to have peace with Russia, his speech as read in the Kremlin might well seem to be a challenge. It might well be read as a documentation of Stalin's recent speech in which he told his people that the USSR had to be strong because other nations had designs on her security.

Churchill's speech, it seems to me, overlooks a vital truth. That is that you cannot fight the "Communist menace" by armed alliances.

SO LONG as our own economy is a healthy, going economy, we are in no danger here at home. That is an example to the world. But also Britain and the United States must make it clear to colonial and subject peoples that they mean to help them toward higher standards of living and toward the freedoms we talk about so glibly in our speeches.

If millions of people come to believe there is no hope under our system—millions in India, in Indonesia, in the Middle East—they will turn to something else. And it may be communism. Communism can only exploit disaffection and discontent that fester in old resentments and injustices.

Take a small example. Churchill spoke of our military power around the world. That power has suffered serious disintegration growing out of the "I wanna go home" fever.

Naval intelligence has established that some of the ringleaders in the demonstrations were communists. But if thousands upon thousands of GIs had not been sore at what they felt were needless delays; if they had not smarted under the officer caste system; then a few Communists could have had no influence whatsoever.

More action and less rhetoric would seem to be a good prescription for us here in the United States. Talk, as we've learned before, is so cheap except when the bill finally comes due.

Courageous Probe

Thanks are due to Representative Estes Kefauver and his six-man subcommittee for their report on former Federal Judge Albert Johnson of Pennsylvania.

The courage and force of this committee in openly branding Johnson after their investigation is refreshing in these days when decision and determination seem so sadly lacking in the handling of all public affairs. M. D. W.

Mexico City, D. F., Feb. 26.

Ezra Pound

Ezra Pound, who believes all tongues and pens are free, is our prisoner.

His fight for truth gave aid and comfort to us as well as to our enemies, so-called, in the recent war.

This great poet's loyalty to mankind bids us to release and respect him. GEORGE T. SLAVIN.

East Providence, R. I., March 1.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

International CSC Under Consideration

NEW: Plans are advanced for the creation of an international Civil Service Commission. Such an agency would recruit employes and set up rules, regulations, and standards governing the employment of people in the several international agencies. Salaries, retirement, working hours, transfer rights and so forth for employes in UNRRA, UN, the food agency, among others, would be fixed by the proposed commission.

KLUTTZ

The suggestion for an international Civil Service Commission was approved at the recent meeting of the UN Security Council in London.

Meantime, UN is hiring and borrowing for temporary duty a few employes for its temporary quarters in New York City. Full appointments won't be given until after the employment policy is fixed which may be weeks.

U. N. will not be as large as insiders once believed, at least not until it gets settled in permanent quarters. It's now estimated that it will have from 2500 to 3000 employes a year from now. A staff twice that large was once estimated.

To set up its personnel shop, U. N. borrowed Capt. Grace Cheney, assistant director of the Waves, and Basil Cappella, a former captain who did personnel work in both the Army Air Forces and the Office of strategic services. Applications can be made to U. N. headquarters, Hunter College, Ne. York, or to the State Department here.

Inside officials say flatly there is no guarantee that U. S. citizens who are chosen to work for U. N. will be exempted from Federal income taxes. In fact, they're fairly certain that Congress wouldn't agree to it if asked. And it hasn't been asked. These officials are already at work on what they say is a plan to equalize taxation and take-home pay of all nationals who will work at U. N.

NOTES: Dick Tennelly, former Washington newsman who lost a leg fighting with the Marines on Iwo, will be appointed assistant information director at Reemployment and Retraining . . . James O. Babcock, former lieutenant colonel in the Army's military government, is back at Civil Service. He will be in charge of the committee on expert examiners that will hold exams for upper-bracket professional and technical employes.

COMMERCE: Two divisions in the Bureau of Standards—Simplified Trade Practices and Commercial. Standards—will be transferred to the new Division of Domestic Commerce. Secretary Wallace has approved the reorganization.

STATE: It has orders to lay off 324 additional employes in its Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. Before June 30 these cuts must be made: 82 employes in Washington, 190 in New York and 52 in the San Francisco office. This will bring the office here down to 498 employes, 513 in New York and 265 in San Francisco.

SHAKE-UP: A reorganization of the Government's banking agencies is under study at the Budget Bureau. Involved are the Federal Reserve System, Treasury's Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each of these agencies is seeking additional powers held by the others. The controversy will be settled in a reorganization plan to be recommended to Congress soon by the President.

WAR ASSETS: Its employes won't be placed on a 48-hour week despite contrary reports. Employes in the real estate division have been placed on a 44-hour week temporarily, but no general lengthening of hours is planned at this moment.

LAWYERS: Something out of the ordinary has happened at Federal Trade, a sort of confession of guilt. The commission has ordered its legal division to revise its procedures to follow Senate Bill 7, better-known as the American Bar Association bill to bring about reforms in the Government's administrative procedure. Sponsors of the bill in Congress are Senator McCarran and Representative Sumners.

This bill is a milder form of the Logan-Walter bill which the ABA got through Congress several years ago to bring about Federal court review of decisions made by administrative agencies such as Federal Trade. The bill was bitterly fought by Federal agencies and the late President Roosevelt vetoed it.

TheMcCarren-Sumners bill also has the opposition of Federal agencies—officials say they would be hamstrung by it—but now FTC steps forward and makes what in effect is an unexpected plea of guilty as charged by ABA and its trial examiners are now restricted to the ABA bill.

This, of course, is a big victory for the ABA. The FTC action will be used as an argument for congressional approval of the ABA bill. Now these questions are being asked: Was FTC ordered to make the reform, and if so, will other agencies also make effective the ABA plan? I don't know.

Electoral Law Reforms Voted By Va. Senate

Richmond, Va., March 5 (AP).—Legislation drastically overhauling the Virginia eletcion machinery and providing the gradual reduction of pollution under the supervision of a State water control board received State Senate approval today.

Two of the five electoral reform bills and the antipollution measure still need House concurrence in Senate amendments before they can go to the Governor for his signature, but the Senate changes did not appear to offer any stumbling blocks to their final acceptance.

The House completed action by this session of the General Assembly on a resolution to permit a vote by the people on constiutional amendments to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to vvote and substituting a system of annual registration by concurrence in a Senate amendment. The Senate change approved by the delegates would prohibit the imposition of any other tax as a voting prerequisite, if the present $1.50 poll tax is repealed.

Collins Breaks Tie

Opponents of the statutory election changes, implementing the suffrage reforms embodied in the resolution, never mustered more than five votes against any of the five bills passing the Senate today. The only close fight came on an amendment proposed by Senator M. M. Long of Wise County to the bill amending the absent voters' law, and his proposal went down to defeta when Lieutenant Governor L. Preston Collins broke a 19-19 tie by voting against the amendment.

This nip-and-tuck vote was on the question of allowing an applicant for a mail ballot to, in effect, swear to the accuracy of his application without having to accompany it with a notarized affidavit, which Senator Long argued would be a big help to rural voters who otherwise might have to travel many miles to obtain certification by a notary public.

The proposed constitutional amendments on the poll tax and annual registration must win the approval of the 1948 legislature before going before the people for a vote, but the ligislation embodied in the five bills today will be come effective after this session.

Provisions Outlined

The principal changes by these bills are establishment of a bipartisan State board of elections of three members to supervise the state's election machinery, which the Senate approved 31 to 5; generally strengthening existing machinery so that irregularities will be more difficult; tighten the absent voters' law; provide for three-judge courts to hear election contests, other than contests for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, which would be heard by the General Assembly; an define in new sections of the law what shall constitute offense against the election laws and prescribe penalties for the laws' infractions.

Only two amendments were adopted before Senate passage of the five measures. Senator Lloyd M. Robinette of Lee County, won approval of a change in the hours of voting to eliminate balloting after hours of darkness, which he contended was a hardship on election officials. Under his amendment the hours of voting were fixed at 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., except from May 31 to October 1 they will be 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. The original bill provided 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. balloting hours.

The second change by the Senate was recommended by its committee on privileges and elections. It struck out a requirement that a doctor's affidevit be required to accompany an application for a mail ballot where the applicant says that he is physically unable to go to the polls in person.

Both amendments were approved on voice votes. Robinette pointed out that his amendment would provide the 6-to-6 hours at the general elections in November, while the 13-hour voting period, but still during daylight hours, would be provided for primary elections when the days are longer.

Although this action overshadowed other developments today, there were a number of important measures up for further consideration.

Jobless Bill Revived

The Senate rejected House amendments that eliminated increases in unemployment compensation benefits originally provided in a measure by Senator John S. Battle of Albemarle, and the bill ended up in a committee of conference to adjust the differences. Conferees are Senators Norris, Battle, and Long and Delegates Baldwin, Randolph and Whitehead.

As approved by the Senate, the bill increased maximum jobless benefits from $15 to $20 a week, but the House struck out the increase and left a bill merely strengthening the UCC's authority to investigate applicants.

The Senate passed and sent to the Governor the E. B. Moore-Baldwin bill establishing a uniform State speed limit of 50 miles an hour. This act will supplant a wartime measure that allowed the Governor to fix the limits between 35 and 50.

Another development was the disclosure by Senator J. C. Carpenter, jr. of Clifton Forge that it was believed that the Army's Woodrow Wilson General Hospital near Staunton could be acquired by the State for about $300,000. Carpenter, head of a commission which recommended acquisition of the hospital as a State sanatorium, said he would ask the finance committee to appropriate that sum, conditionally, for acquiring the property.

The Senate also advanced two importnat bils into position for passage tomorrow. They are the Governor's road tax program and the Moncure-Locher bill prohibiting reemployment for one year of public workers who go on strike. Originally the bill would have provided a permanent prohibition against reemployment, but was rewritten in the House and the period reduced to five years. As amended in the General Laws Committee, the time is further diminished to 12 months.

Resolutions approved by the Senate continue the Commission on Veterans Affairs, and provide for a study before th enext session of the livestock and animal industry and the advisability of establishing a Virginia school of veterinary medicine.

Gov. O'Conor Stresses Need For Home Garden Program

Annapolis, Md., March 5 (AP).—Governor O'Conor urged today a "vigorous home gardening program for 1946" to help counteract the world-wide food shortage."

"With the threat of starvation facing millions of people throughout the world," the Governor declared, "everyone who can possibly do so must endeavor this year to augment available food supplies by establishing their own gardens.

"Foods raised thus can replace the great yuantities of foodstuffs needed for shipment abroad and thus help to make it possible to maintain satisfactory diets here at home while at the same time asisting materially in preserving the health of the world.

"The victory garden program during the war was outstanding in the production and preservation of millions of tons of highly essential foods. There is every need to make this year's program as successful as those of previous years.

"I urge, therefore, that every individual consider it a personal responsibility to raise as much of his or her family's food requirements as is possible.

"At the same time, I would request that State and local officials and civic organizations lend every possible aid in the dissemination of information concerning victory gardens and in furnishing inspiration to all our citizens to join in these most vital efforts.

The Governor added an urgent message received from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson called attention to President Truman's interest in greater food production by Americans everywhere an dasked the support of all State and local officials and organizations.

Va. Senate Unit Kills Aviation Gas Tax Bills

Richmond, Va., March 5 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee killed today two bills by Delegate Willis E. Cohoon of Suffolk imposing a levy of 6 cents a gallon on aviation gasoline sold in Virginia or consumed in flights over the State.

The action by an unrecorded vote followed a public hearing at which spokesmen for major airlines opposed the legislation, which had been approved by the House.

Horace H. Edwards, city attorney of Richmond and proponent of the bills, told the committee that the State attorney general was of the opinion that the "use tax" was constitutional, and he stated also that there was no conflict between the proposed use tax and the exemption granted the Washington National Airport from the aviation gasoline sales tax.

Cities Large Revenues

Edwards said that if Virginia could collect the tax on aviation gasoline sold at the Washington Airport it would mean $600,000 a year to the State, and the proposed use tax, he said, is the only means of exacting a fair tax from the interstate carriers flying across Virginia. Unless the use tax is adopted, he said, the small, intrastate carriers would be the ones discriminated against because they would be buying their gasoline in Virginia and paying a 6-cent-a-gallon tax on it.

J. J. Wicker, jr., counsel for the Virginia Air Transport Association; Charles H. Murchison, counsel for Pennsylvania Central Airlines, and Wayne Weishaar, secretary-treasurer of the Aeronautical Training Society, Washington, were among those speaking against the legislation.

Foes' Arguments

Murchison argued the bills would not produce the revenue anticipated, because they would discourage aviation from coming to Virginia. He contended further that the levies would be a tax on an "infant industry," already hard pressed to meets its expansion programs, and that the use tax would be collected only from regularly scheduled airlines because it would be impossible to determine the mileage flown over the State by any nonregularly scheduled lines. Murchison declared, too, that the use tax probably was unconstitutional.

U. S. Officials Visit Ft. Monroe Exhibit

Fort Monroe, Va., March 5 (AP). Congressmen and other Government officials from Washington were guests today at Fort Monroe, where they viewed an exhibit of captured German transportation equipment.

This afternoon the officials visited the Norfolk Army Base where a part of the show is housed.

Prepared under the direction of Maj. Gen. Charles F. McCallum chief of the Transportation Corps Marine Division, the exhibit includes captured Diesel equipment. A minesweeper and several locomotives were in the exhibit at Fort Monroe and smaller equipment was at the Army base.

Page Teachers Elect

Luray, Va., March 5.—Robert A. Wall, vocational instructor of Luray High School, was named president of the Page Education Association, succeeding L. W. Hillman, principal at Luray. Other officers named were; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Foltz, of Grove Hill; secretary, Mrs. Maxine Karnes, of Shenandoah, and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Kibler, of Springfield.

20-Cent Boost In Loudoun's Tax Approved

Leesburg, Va., March 5 (Spl.).—A tax rate of $1.25 on each $100 assessed valuation of personal and real estate to take care of a proposed budget calling for expenditures of $3340,239.41 was tentatively adopted by the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors at their meeting here yesterday.

This rate is an increase of 20 cents over the $1.05 rate last year. Final decision on the budget and the tax rate wil be made at the board's regular meeting on the first Monday in April.

The revenue for the coming year which ends on June 30, 1947 was estimated in the proposed budget at $330,086.60. It was also estimated that a surplus of $19,000 will be in the county treasury on June 30, 1946. The tentative budget includes an appropriation of $233,000 for schools, which is an increase of $45,000 over last year's appropriation.

Dr. C. E. Waller, who has headed the Loudoun County Health Department for the last five years, resigned today to take effect the last of this month. His resignation is due to ill health.

Mrs. Nellie O. Fletcher asked supervisors to take the lead in sponsoring the erection of an educational recreation center as a memorial to the dead of World War II. She stressed that the kind of memorial should be put to the vote of the people.

A large number of county residents appeared to call attention to the "deplorable condition" of many secondary roads, declaring the mud was so deep in places to make them almost impassable. They asked the supervisors to have these roads hardsurfaced. The matter was taken under consideration and each road was referred to the supervisor of the district in which it is located and to the road engineer.

The supervisors unanimously voted their support of a bill before the General Assembly, calling for the reassessment of land in 1948.

Md. Guard's Air Unit to Expand On Reactivation

t Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, State adjutant general, said today that the aviation unit of the Maryland National Guard would be reactivated and nearly doubled under plans now being prepared by the War Deepartment for submission to Congress.

An interceptor-fighter squadron, a utility-maintenance unit, and a supply unit, with a total complement of 312 men would be allotted to the State under tentative plans, Reckord said.

The 104th Observation Squadron, would become a part of the Twenty-ninth Division, to be made up of units from Virginia and Maryland, instead of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, as in prewar years.

School to Observe Religious Period

Manassas, Va., March 5. (Spl.)—A religious emphasis period will be observed at the Regional High School, Manassas, from March 6 through April 19, the Rev. William H. Barnes, principal, announces.

Each Wednesday evening during that period, special services will be conducted from 11 a. m. until noon with visiting ministers as guest speakers. The Rev. Wallace E. Costner, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Falls Church, will speak at Wednesday's assembly.

Two Midshipmen Save Boy From Drowning

Annapolis, Md., March 5. (AP).—George W. Burke, jr., 2½-year-old son of Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Burke, was saved from drowning yesterday by midshipmen T. R. Howard and William W. Gay after he fell into Dorsey Creek. The child, not breathing when he was pulled from the water, was revived with artificial respiration and suffered no serious effects.

20,000 PWs Reeducated At Fort Eustis

Fort Eustis, Va., March 5 (U.P.).—Some 20,000 Germans, who first learned the ways of democracy while behind the barbed wire of prisoner of war camps ar ecoming here for their final lesson.

They were selected from PW camps all over the country because of their eagernes to discover what makes the United States tick.

Behind them are 18 months of War Department education aimed at curing them of the taint of nazism.

To cinch this work the Army is giving the most cooperative students one last, intensive six-day course here before sending them back to Germany and a hoped-for new era.

The prisoner pupils pass through the democratic classrooms in six-day cycles of 2000 men each. No former members of the Nazi Party are admitted.

Staff of U. S. Experts

This special program is designed to preserve the interest the prisoners have already shown in the American way of life, and to show them what Germany, with her special problems, might learn from the Yankee system.

A staff of experts on Germany as well as the United States is on hand to answer questions under the direction of Lieut. Col. Alpheus Smith, former professor at Northwestern University.

The Army already has had good results in reeducating these and other prisoners.

Even before the program was publicized, many prisoners were asking permission to elect their representatives by secret ballot and to learn more about democracy.

Bare Nazi Doctrines

Prisoners have given more than one million dollars from their pay of 80 cents per man for each working day for the relief of all war-stricken Europeans. They also have become increasingly active in exposing the Nazi doctrines through their own newspaper, Der Ruf, which circulates in all prison camps.

Lieut. Col. Edward Davison, internationally known educator and poet, who has directed the entire re-education program, said that many of the prisoners claimed they learned more during their captivity than in their entire previous lives.

Oyster Planting Program Mapped By State Board

Annapolis, Md., March 5 (AP).—Governor O'Conor disclosed today the Tidewater Fisheries Commission planned to plant 800,000 bushels of oyster shells and slightly more than 400,000 bushels of seed if sufficient labor, boats and shells were available.

The program is based upon a study by the commission of seed areas and the general State needs in accordance with the conservation program, the commission stated.

During 1945 about one million bushels of shells and 100,000 bushels of seeds were planted.

The shells this spring will be planted in eight county areas.

Funds for oyster propagation are divided among the counties on the basis of surveyed acreage and the number of persons employed in the industry, the commission explained.

Al lspecial taxes collected on oysters grown in a county are credited to it to expand local operations.

Bids Are Asked On Six Bridges

Richmond, Va., March 5 (AP).—The State Highway Department called for bids today on construction of six bridges and 21.19 miles of paving and surface treatment on eight projects. The bids will be opened Tuesday, March 19.

The projects:

Route 117-Y, Roanoke County, 0.82 mile of dual waterbound macadam surface treatment and a bridge over Masons Creek east of Salem.

Route 11, Roanoke and Botetourt counties, 0.95 mile of waterbound macadam and a bridge over Tinker Creek, beginning 0.53 mile south of the Roanoke County Line, and extending north.

Route 12, Clarke County, 0.81 mile waterbound macadam surface treatment, beginning 0.38 mile south of Waterloo and ended 0.76 mile south of Boyce.

Route 60, Jaems City and New Kent counties, 5.33 miles of dual reinforced concrete paving and a bridge over Diascund Creek.

Route 89, Grayson County, 2.35 miles of Waterbound macadam and two bridges over Chestnut Creek near Galax.

Route 211, Page County, 0.88 mile to waterbound macadam and a bridge over the Shenandoah River.

Route 259, Rockingham County, 5.27 miles of traffic bound macadam surface treatment, west of Broadway.

Route 29, Campbell County, 4.78 miles of reinforced concrete pavement beginning 0.41 mile south of Lawyers rd. (Route 683) and ended 0.07 mile south of the intersection with 45.24.

5 New Professors For Johns Hopkins

Baltimore, March 5. (AP).—Appointments to five full professorships on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, four to become effective immediately are announced by president Isaiah Bowman.

Effective at once were the appointments of Dr. Gerhard Cox, professor of physics; Dr. Arno Schirokaer, German; Dr. Aurel Wintner, mathematics; and Dr. Frederic C. Lane, history. Dr. Robert L. Pendleton, named professor of tropical agriculture and soils in the geography department, will assume his duties later.

After 50 Years of Marriage

BEFORE AND AFTER—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt W. Fulton of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., pictured in their home at the time of their marriage, and now—50 years later. They have two sons—Stanley of Hancock, Md., past president of the Maryland Horticulture Society, and DeWitt, graduate of the United States Naval Academy and now a commander in United States Naval Reserve

Medical Care For Indigent Gains in Md.

Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—Continued expansion of the county medical care program, started last July, was indicated today in the Bureau of Medical Service monthly report, covering December payments.

Total expenditures recorded for the 20 counties in which payments were made amounted to $4,992.12, and almost 800 patients were treated. November payments had totaled $3,646.23.

Payments from July 1 to the first of the year were reported as $13,360.74.

Incomplete caseload statistics for January showed that 1,138 patients had been treated that month—341 more than in December.

A $200,000 appropriation has been made for medical and dental aid to the indigent and medically indigent in the counties for the first year of the program.

Of the $4,992.12 sum expended in December, $4,012.47 was paid to physicians, $284.50 to dentists and $695.15 was spent for medicine, the report disclosed.

Highest total payments reported by the individual counties were: Washington County, $948.20; Alleghany, $732.59; Caroline, $545.50; Frederick, $441.06; Wicomico, $362.83; Baltimore, $315; Anne Arundel, $289.84.

A breakdown of the 1,598 county medical calls showed that physicians made 459 home day, 30 home night and 102 hospital calls. More than 1,000 visits were made to the physicians' offices.

New Winchester Poultry Plant Near Completion

Winchester, Va., March 5 (AP).—Nearing completion after several months of construction, the Winchester branch plant of the Rockingham Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Inc., is scheduled to swing into full-time production early in April.

The plant, to be the fifth in the Rockingham chain, has been erected under the supervision of a committee headed by C. Irvine Cather, who is associated with M. J. Peace, George P. Kern, Lester Bailey, Leonard Williams, Guy Lind and S. L. Shackelford. Charles F. Coffman is the Winchester director on the Rockingham board.

Erected at a cost of $100,000, the plant of concrete and steel is two stories high and will employ between 75 and 100 persons in slaughtering, dressing and eviscerating poultry.

Welfare Council Obtains Camp

Manassas, Va., March 5 (Spl.).—The Prince William Council of Social Agencies has been granted permission to use Camp No. 5 in the Chopawamsic Park in lower Prince William County for recreational purposes during the summer, Mrs. Paul Cooksey, chairman of the organization, announced today.

Application for the camp was made to the camp advisory committee of the National Park Service, following a recent meeting of the council. Local organizations will, in turn, apply to the council for use of the camp for one-week periods for groups of children which they will sponsor.

The camp has accommodations for 48 campers, 12 staff members and 3 helpers. It has been leased for 12 weeks starting June 15 and must be filled to capacity during that time.

New Chemical Weed Killer Is Developed

Beltsville, Md., March 5. (AP).—Western Maryland apple growers who formerly were plagued with honeysuckle have no more worry from that source—thanks to a new chemical weed killer, 2, 4-D, Dr. L. W. Kephart, senior agronomist of the Agriculture Department's plant industry station here, said today.

The chemical (its full name is 2, 4-dichlophenoxyacetic acid) is also a boon to hay fever victims and lawn fanciers, the agronomist claimed. He explained it destroys dandelions, plantains and other broad-leaf weeds when sprayed on lawns and also kills young rag weeds and curbs the pollination of mature ragweeds.

Dr. Kephart sounded a warning about spraying: any garden sprayer will do, but the tank, hose and nozzle should be thoroughly washed afterward to get rid of all trace of 2, 4-d.

If any is left in the can, he said, it may kill beans and tomatoes when those plants are sprayed with the same can.

Another angle: the chemicals' work in clearing lawns is done in two to three weeks and will last four years, except that seeds may crop up later which have lain dormant while the area was sprayed or have been blown onto the lawn from untreated areas.

Dr. Kephart said 35 to 40 concerns manufacture the chemical, which has been widely tested at Beltsville for three years.

He added the plant industry station was interested in the weed-killing possibilities of 2, 4-d to make better lawns and golf courses, but was primarily interested in how the chemical will aid farmers.

Board Favors New High School

Winchester, Va., March 5 (AP).—The Frederick County School Board has gone on record as unanimously favoring construction as soon as possible of a central high school building to accommodate at least 800 pupils. The board would erect the building in or near Winchester.

Leslie D. Kline, county superintendent, said he will go to Richmond later this week to confer with the State superintendent of public instruction and the State school architect concerning the project.

The board took the position that erection of such a building was urgently needed for high school pupils. Construction of a central high school here or nearby will necessitate some changes in elementary and primary schools.

Joins U. of Va. Staff

Charlottesville, Va., March 5.—Samuel R. Crockett, jr., of Forest Depot, Va., has joined the staff of the University of Virginia extension division to assist in community and study development activities, George B. Zehmer, extension director, announced today.

Mrs. Davidson Rites Are Held; Pastor's Widow

Charles Town, W. Va., March 5 (Spl.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford Craighill Davidson, 86, widow of the Rev. Hunter Davidson, long active as rector in Episcopal parishes in this section, died in the hospital here. She had been a patient for a week for injuries sustained in a fall at her home.

She was a native of Georgetown, D. C., daughter of the late Gen. William Price Craighill, of Charles Town, and Mary Anna Marshall, of Georgetown. She moved to this city with the family when 15. She married the Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Annapolis, Md., in 1891.

Services were held this afternoon from Zion Episcopal Church here, conducted by the rector, the Rev. Edmund Cleveland.

Mrs. Rosa V. Strickler

Luray, Va., March 5.—Funeral services were held from her home for Mrs. Rosa V. Strickler, 86, a member of one of the oldest families in the Shenandoah Valley. She was the widow of McKendra W. Strickler, of Luray. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. James Sours of Rileyville, Raymond L., Marion R., Elmer and Hubert Strickler of Luray, and John Strickler of Roanoke.

Mrs. Clara B. Heafer

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., March 5 (Spl.).—Services were held yesterday in adjoining Boliver for Mrs. Clara Belle Heafer, 78, widow of George R. Heafer, who died Friday at the home of a daughter in Washington. Following the death of her husband 10 years ago she had spent the winters in Washington with her children and the summers at her home here. Surviving are three daughters—Mrs. Daisy Macks and Miss Haley Heafer of Washington, and Mrs. Rhoda Mollcoat, Hyattsville, Md.; two sons, Oliver, of Blivar, and John, of Washington, and one sister, Miss Julia Keller, of Bolivar.

N. S. Guggenheimer

Lynchburg, Va., March 5 (AP).—Nathaniel S. Guggenheimer, 52, of Cnmberland, Md., born and reared in Lynchburg where his family has been identified with civic, social and business life for three generations, died yesterday at Memorial Hospital. In Lynchburg to spend a few days, Guggenheimer developed a severe cold and entered the hospital for treatment. His condition was not considered serious until Sunday.

Wilson Disharoon

Salisbury, Md., March 5 (AP).—Funeral services were held today for Wilson Disharoop, 51, found shot to death Saturday. Worcester County Medical Examiner Dr. J. L. Riley, issued a verdict of suicide. Disharoon is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. Bauserman Dies at 78; Widow Of Va. Legislator

Woodstock, Va., March 5 (AP).—Mrs. Mary Elliott Bauserman, 78, wife of the late Joseph M. Bauserman of Woodstock, died at the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, yesterday, where she had been a patient for three weeks.

A daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Van Horn and Mrs. Rebecca Vanter Van Horn, she was born at Union, W. Va., February 27, 1868, and came to Woodstock in 1884. Her father became pastor of the Methodist Church here.

Her husband served in the Virginia Legislature and was a leader in Democratic politics in Shenandoah County until his death in 1934.

Surviving are four sons. Funeral services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Francis A. Brown of the Episcopal Church, from the Bauserman residence Wednesday at 2:30 p. m.

Housing Lack Delays Work on New Plant

Hagerstown, Md., March 5. (AP).—Potomac Edison Co. officials announced today that construction of a four-million-dollar generating plant, scheduled to begin this month, would be delayed indefinitely because adequate housing for workers is not available.

Officials said plans call for the importation of a large number of skilled workers and that a survey in the Hagerstown-Williamsport area showed there were no housing facilities for the men. The plant is to be built on the Potomac River at Williamsport.

Livestock and Produce

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., March 5 (AP) (USDA):—Fruit and produce market report: Fruits and vegetables (prices represent sales on wholesale market).

WHITE POTATOES—Receipts moderate; market higher; 100-lb. sacks, New York and New Jersey, 3.75@4.25.

POTATOES—Receipts, Florida, Red Bliss; market lower, 2.75@3.25, 50-lb. bags.

SWEET POTATOES—Market higher; Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida, 3.50@4.00.

CABBAGE — Receipts moderate; market steady; Florida and Texas, 2.25@2.75.

TOMATOES—Receipts light; market steady to slightly weaker; Florida, lugs, 4.50@6.50.

EGGS—(Prices paid net to producers f. o. b. Richmond); market firm; receipts fairly liberal; whites, browns, U. S. grade A, large, 36; U. S. grade A, medium, 33; U. S. grade B, large, 32; U. S. grade C, 28; pullets, 28; current receipts, 31@33.

POULTRY—Live (prices paid net to producers f. o. b. Richmond); market little stronger on chickens; receipts fairly liberal; roasters, 22 lb.; fryers and broilers, 23@25 lb.; colored fowl, 25 lb.; Leghorn fowl, 18@19 lb.; old roosters, 17@18 lb.

HOGS—Market at ceiling, 14.90 (flat) on good and choice barrows and gilts, 130-330 lbs. up; 100-130 lbs., 13.40; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.15; 350-500 lbs., 13.40; weights over 500 lbs., 12.90; good stags, 12.40.

CATTLE—Good and choice steers, 16.00@17.00; medium, 11.00@13.00; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef type cows, 10.00@11.00; good dairy type, 9.00@10.00; medium, 7.00@9.00; common, 5.00@6.00; shelly kinds lower. Good beef type heifers, 13.00@13.50; medium, 8.00@9.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 10.00@11.00; medium, 8.00@9.50; light common kinds, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 17.00; good, 14.00@14.50; medium, 11.00@12.00; common, 8.00@10.00.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, March 5 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 150; active, centered mainly on cows, these active, steady with Monday; odd medium beef cows, 13.00; common, 9.50@12.00; canners and cutters, 7.00@9.50; mostly 7.50 up; good weighty sausage bulls, 12.50@13.00; cutter, common and medium, 10.00@12.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 50; vealers and weighty slaughter calves scarce, active, steady with Monday; mixed lot, good and choice 130 to 220 lb. vealers, 16.50 to mainly 17.50; common and medium, 10.50@15.50; mostly 12.00 up; culls around 8.50; extra lightweights down to 9.00; good weighty slaughter calves, 14.00; common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 150; active, steady with Monday; good and choice barrows and gilts from 140 to 375 lbs., 15.40 the ceiling; 375 to 450 lbs., 15.00; good sows, 14.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; good and choice fed wooled lambs quotable 16.00@16.50; common and medium, 12.00@15.00; culls around 9.00; choice lightweight wooled slaughter ewes quotable 7.00; common to good, 3.50@6.50 according to grade.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, March 5 (AP) (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 8500; total 13,500; active, steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 14.85 ceiling; sows at 14.10 ceiling; complete early clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 8000; total 8000; salable calves, 700; total 700; fed steers and yearlings steady to weak; mostly slow, steady; most buyer pressure on yearlings and light steers; other killing packers largely steady; vealers strong at 17 down; largely steer and heifer runs; top steers, 17.75; scattered supplies, 17.25@17.50; bulk, 13.50@17.00; best heifers to 17.25; bulk, 14.50@16.25; most beef cows 10.50@12.50; heifers, 9.50 down; Eastern order buyers active in cows and bulls; heavy beef bulls to 14.50; stock cattle in negligible supply at 13.00@14.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 4500; total 7000; slaughter lamb market 50 cents higher; load lots, good and choice fed wooled Western lambs held higher or around 16; one load good and choice around 95-lb. wool skins, 16 to city butchers; sheep very scarce; odd lots native ewes steady at 6 down.

BARNABY
By Crockett Johnson
It's a simple computation, m'boy. If the express people are up to their usual high standards . . . the script we crated and mailed must have arrived in the film capital.
There's no doubt about it. O'Malley has sold us an epic. Feel the weight of it.
A pound heavier than "Gone With The Wind."
At least a pound, Mr. Wynngold.

More U. S. Troops Reach Home Ports

The names of the following were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe and at Pacific bases previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

Aboard Admiral Eberle

Seattle, March 5.—Arrivals aboard the Admiral Eberle, due here today are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Whinery, First Lieut. Donald F.
Williams, First Sergt. Otis A., 1616 10th st.
Henderson, S/Sergt. George P., 1001 5th st.
Martin, S/Sergt. John M., 1916 W. Va.
Sanchez, S/Sergt. Albert M., 1113 M st. nw.
Steisleman, S/Sergt. William E.
Kirkpatrick, T/4 Richard.
Pohlig, Corpl. Carl H.
Cochrane, T/5 William A.
Lo Faro, Pfc. Victor S.
Teacher, M/Sergt. Harry W.
Greene, S/Sergt. James.
Trammell, Sergt. Clarence.
King, Corpl. George A., 508 P st. nw.
Vagoni, T/4 Louis A., 349 E. 4th st.

VIRGINIA

Bailey, Capt. William R., Quinton.
Gilky, T/Sergt. Erle W., Arlington.
Taylor, T/Sergt. George L., Port Haywood.
Wachtel, T/Sergt. Elmer J., Richmond.
Carlton, S/Sergt. Ralph S., Scottsburg.
Denton, Sergt. Jerry L., Petersburg.
Sutherland, Sergt. Daniel C., Stratton.
Posner, T/4 William, Norfolk.
Adams, T/5 Gilmer E., Max Meadows.
Barker, T/5 Bert C., Newport News.
Long, T/5 Lee R., Danville.
Montgomery, T/5 Dewey C., Hillsville.
Coleman, Pfc. Aubrey Y., Buena Vista.
Foster, Pfc. Sam, Windale.
Hepler, Pfc. Bennie L., Covington.
Sprinkle, T/4 Garah U., Troutville.
Lynn, First Sergt. Paul H., Richmond.
Rogers, T/Sergt. Ralph H., Suffolk City.
Rowsey, T/Sergt Malcolm E., Richmond.
Tyree, T/Sergt. Jack J., Richmond.
Lynch, S/Sergt. James C., Suffolk.
Kinsley, Sergt. Frank, jr., Blacksburg.
Neblett, Sergt. Vernon M., Richmond.
Ogle, Sergt. Raymond, Wytheville.
Honaker, T/4 Atlas, Lebanon.
Robbins, T/4 Ernest, Banner.
Smith, T/4 James C., Big Stone Gap.
Coe, Corpl. John T., St. Paul.
Pence, Corpl. Harold W., Grottoes.
Rieckenberg, Corpl. Howard G., jr., Alexandria.
Dowdy, T/5 Wilson W., Rocky Mount.
Mason, T/5 Robert, Petersburg.
Ross, T/5 Victor F., Grant.
Williams, T/5 Arthur J., jr., Norfolk.
Wright, T/5 Randolph C., Norfolk.
Yowell, T/5 Eric E., Gordonsville.
Atkins, Pfc. Harry B., Pearlsburg.
Jackson, Pfc. James, Gasburg.
Pomeroy, Pfc. James, Front Royal.
Shaffer, Pfc. Paul C., Arlington.
Thompson, Pfc. Elmer L., Blenlyn.
West, Pfc. Edward, Richmond.
Williams, Pfc. Buford T., Danville.
Fisher, Pfc. Samuel G., Lodge.
Jordan, T/Sergt. James A., Amherst.
Carey, S/Sergt. Winfield M., jr., Portsmouth.
Smith, S/Sergt. Claude N., Lynchburg.
Blake, Sergt. Clarence D., Bedford.
Loomis, Sergt. John G., Harrisonburg.
Zava, Sergt. Victor E., Richmond.
Baker, T/4 Cleveland S., Alexandria.
Banner, T/4 William P., Roanoke.
Carbaugh, T/4 James W., Tazewell.
Compton, Corpl. Elmo P., jr., Ridgeway.
Menaley, Corpl. James C., Arlington.
Stockdon, Corpl. Wallace B., Richmond.
Andrews, T/5 John C., Emporia.
Beard, T/5 Raleigh A., Keeling.
Publisi, T/5 Angelo, Arlington.
Thornton, T/5 Albert L., Wachapreague.
Thompson, T/5 Kenneth, Portsmouth.
Keen, Pfc. Elmer W., Grundy.
Payne, Pfc. Carlton A., Long Island.
Vanderberry, T/4 William A., Norfolk.
Sparks, T/5 Bready, Norfolk.
Lucas, Pfc. Lenton, Alexandria.
Wellborn, Pfc. Fred H., Independence.
Francard, Sergt. Leroy J., Alexandria.
Dunlow, Pfc. Robert J., Suffolk.
Simon, Pfc. John, Norfolk.
Shi'kett, Pfc. Harry J., Charlottesville.
Bright, T/5 Phillip R., Portsmouth.

MARYLAND

Crowley, Capt. Joseph J., Chevy Chase.
Servis, Capt. Clyde E., Silver Spring.
Powell, First Lieut. Frederick E., Cumberland.
Gibbs, First Sergt. Charles L., Fort Meade.
Haas, S/Sergt. Louis E., Mount Savage.
Gerdon, T/4 Quinton, 234 Edmund st., Aberdeen.
Jones, T/4 Hubert, Fort Meade.
Kelley, T/5 Charles S., Chester.
Hutson, Pfc. Clayton R., Goldsboro.
Smith, S/Sergt. Eugene C., Boonsboro.
Gardner, Sergt. Arden J., Lonaconing.
Monninger, Sergt. William H., Hagerstown.
Holtzman, T/4 Robert, Silver Spring.
Cutlip, Corpl. Kennis L., Hyde.
Washington, Pfc. Russell, Fort Meade.
Wyant, First Sergt. Jesse H., Hagerstown.
Runion, S/Sergt. Raphael D., Cumberland.
Spiegel, S/Sergt. Norman J., Rapesburg.
Borxley, Corpl. Thomas J., Stevensville.
Brogdon, T/5 Richel C., White Marsh.
Heaps, Pfc. Walter R., Bradshaw.
Randell, Pfc. William D., Prince George County.
Haymie, Corpl. Joseph R., Dundalk.

A Correction

The General Morgan was erroneously listed on February 22 as arriving at Seattle, February 25. The ship is now scheduled to dock at San Francisco today. The Post regrets the error.

Due at San Francisco

CSan Francisco, March 5.— Arrivals aboard the Missoula, due here tomorrow, are expected to include:

WASHINGTON

Thompson, T/5 Joseph D., 1739 Swann st.
Covington, Pfc. Jack, jr.
David, Pfc. John L.
Nash, Pfc. Raymond E.
Taylor, Pfc. Grant W.
Blumberg, T/5 Samuel.
Davis, T/5 Joseph E.
Lunsford, First Sergt. Wilmore.
White, T/5 Leroy.
Jordan, M/Sergt. Bernard N.
Fogolin, T/3 Gino G.

VIRGINIA

Cole, T/5 Howard G., Roseville.
Page, T/4 Reubin H., Rumford.
Ellis, Pfc. George, Rhodesville.
Price, S/Sergt. Kenneth, Kellar.
Tucker, Pfc. Arnistead L., Petersburg.
Tugie, Pfc. John W., Portsmouth.
Venable, Pfc. William M., Richmond.
Atkins, Pfc. Edward L., Roxbury.
Avents, Pfc. Raymond, Emporia.
Baker, Pfc. Strafford, Ferrum.
Burton, Pfc. James C., Chase City.
Bynum, Pfc. James S., Ivor.
Clark, T/5 George W., Boykins.
Cook, Pfc. Thomas E., Emporia.
Davis, Pfc. Elishe, Jr., Skippes.
Green, Pfc. Robert D., Suffolk.
Groves, Pfc. James R. L., Amissville.
Harris, T/5 Marshall B., Martinsville.
Hatchett, T/5 Elmore, Holdcroft.
Irby, Pfc. Henry S., Kenbridge.
Jackson, T/5 Henderson, Williamsburg.
Jackson, Pfc. Henry, Winston.
Johnson, Pfc. Mason, Aylett.
Johnson, T/5 Norman, Richmond.
Johnson, Pfc. Oasis, Norfolk.
Lawson, Pfc. William D., Wheatonsville.
Lee, Pfc. Lawrence B., Lavisetta.
Long, Pfc. Neal T., Rose Hill.
McBride, T/4 Woodrow R., Portsmouth.
McDowell, Pfc. Dallas, Portsmouth.
Richardson, Pfc. Samuel L., Turbeville.
Smith, Pfc. Welby L., Whitestone.
Dillard, Pfc. Graham S., Lynchburg.
Washington, T/3 Charles R., Lynchburg.
Lester, T/Sergt. Reginald H., Riner.
Winters, T/5 Albert E., Sandston.

Franco Says Spain Would 'Repudiate' Any 'Foreign Prussure'

By the Associated Press

Defiant reaction from Francisco Franco was made public yesterday as the United States, Britain and France awaited results of their joint call to the Spanish people to oust the generalissimo.

Franco's ambassador in Washington, Juan Francisco de Cardenas, delivered a note at the State Department Sunday—some 24 hours before the release of the American-British-French declaration—warning that Spain would "repudiate" any "foreign pressure."

The note said the question of the Franco regime was exclusively a Spanish matter, and that any foreign intervention would 'heighten the national feelings of the Spanish people, always zealous of the integrity of their sovereignty."

Spain was passing along this information because of press reports that the three-power statement was about to be issued, the note explained. A similar note was delivered to London but not to Paris.

The note delivered in Washington made no attempt to deny the accuracy of captured German documents, made public exclusively by the United States in connection with the three-power declaration, which detailed at considerable length Franco's wartime efforts on behalf of the German-Italian axis.

It was the second time in as many weeks that Franco had attempted to beat the Allies to the draw. The first was his action in closing the international frontier with France after the French government had voted to take the same action against him but had not yet put it into effect.

Meanwhile, officials in Washington, Paris and London were studying possible means of implementing their stand for the ousting of Franco by peaceful methods devised by "leading patriotic and liberal-minded Spaniards."

At the State Department, Secretary Byrnes said the United States still is studying a French proposal to lay the Allied case against Franco before the United Nations Security Council at its next meeting.

Reports from London said the British had rejected the French plan.

It was obvious that Britain and the United States, at least, were still basing their hopes for a change in the Spanish government on the possibility that the three-power declaration would help wean the army away from Franco, and cause it to bring about a bloodless transition at Madrid.

Montgomery Board Expands Quarters

Enlarged accommodations will greet visitors to the meeting of the Montgomery County Commissioners today in Rockville (Md.) courthouse.

Meetings of the commissioners formerly were attended only by a few Washington daily reporters and one or two officials whose presence had been directed in connection with county business.

Recently the small meeting room has been crowded with representatives of the Charter Committee, the League of Women Voters, an added group of county weekly reporters, and delegations from various groups.

In order to provide room, the meetings have been moved into a larger room where the seating capacity will be large enough to care for all in attendance except at large hearings. Carpenters and painters completed finishing touches in the new meeting room yesterday and it is expected to be in readiness today for the meeting.

Rev. McConnell Talks to Pastors At 'Y' Breakfast

The Rev. H. H. McConnell of the Federal Council of Churches' department of evangelism spoke on visitation evangelism at a breakfast meeting of area ministers yesterday at the YWCA, 614 E st. nw.

McConnell, who is in the metropolitan area this week training laymen to invite residents into the Christian Church fellowship, stated yesterday that the visitation evangelism program will cover a two-year period. All denominations associated with the Federal Council are participating in this program.

He talked at a dinner meeting at the Marvin Memorial Methodist Church last night and will address area ministers again this morning at the YWCA, and speak at a dinner meeting at the Vienna Presbyterian Church at 6:45 p. m. today.

"It's a buy!—with an OIL-PLATED engine!"
You want an eyeful of 1946 style.... And you're taking in many an earful on chassis features.... And you can have an OIL-PLATED engine—a wear-fighter!—by saying one mouthful.... Just say you want Conoco Nth motor oil—because you want minimum carbon and sludge, plus fat mileage. Those gains depend largely on wear-resistance, and that's what OIL-PLATING is for. Here is how it works...
In any make of new car—or equally well in your old car—OIL-PLATING will make an addition to inner engine surfaces. That's where it's fastened durably—across the path of wear—by Conoco Nth oil's magnet-like action. This power to OIL-PLATE and protect comes from the added Conoco Nth ingredient. It will add to the safety of your new car investment. ...It will add to your veteran car's chances!... And the cost it adds is a few cents! Get your correct grade of Conoco Nth oil for Spring; see Your Conoco Mileage Merchant. Continental Oil Company
CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL
and remember another big thing:
Don't say octane—SAY N-TANE*
...CONOCO N-TANE GASOLINE
*TRADE MARK
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Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Welles at His Finest In Tearful Twist on Enoch Arden Theme

A FAMILIAR STORY is given new interest and a direct line to the tear ducts in "Tomorrow Is Forever."

It is the Enoch Arden formula that Lenore Coffee has skillfully utilized in her screen adaptation of Gwen Bristow's novel, opening this morning at RKO-Keith's. The compactness of her script, like that of Lillian Hellman's "Little Foxes" or "Watch on the Rhine," is such as to relieve the play of any suggestion of stagnation, although its action is consistently and engrossingly psychological rather than physical.

Orson Welles

The tale of the return of the soldier reported killed in action, is lent timeliness by spanning the years between the two World Wars. Timeliness, however, is not a prime factor in any consideration of a topic that is timeless. The characters and events of the present exhibit are a part of all war, whenever and wherever fought. They concern the mind and heart, rather than the waving of flags and the firing of guns.

It is from this greater concern with the emotional problems of peace, that "Tomorrow Is Forever" derives the power to dissolve any feminine nature, and some masculine, in tears. Primarily a "woman's picture," it is not without its elements of universal appeal and a considerable potency as agreeable entertainment.

greThe Last Casualty

The developments are initiated by a celebration of the 1918 Armistice. The head of a firm that has contributed notably to the winning of the war declares a holiday for his staff, and Elizabeth MacDonald hurries home to prepare a Christmas welcome for her captain-husband, supposedly on his way back.

Awaiting her is word of Captain McDonald's death in action. A son is born to her, and with a solicitude a bit beyond the demands of company management, Larry Hamilton, heir apparent to the factory, establishes Elizabeth in the home of his compassionate aunt.

In course of time he marries her, rears her son as his own, even to concealing from the lad the fact that he is not his father, and the scare of Elizabeth's bitter experience are all but forgotten. Then a strangely haunting Dr. Erich Kessler, Austrian scientist, is brought into the firm.

History Repeats

When John Andrew ("Drew") Hamilton, a few months under age, attempts to join the RAF before our entry into the Global War, it is Dr. Kessler who overcomes Elizabeth's horror at a repetition of the loss she already has suffered.

Without ever acknowledging his identity, Kessler persuades his former wife that she is living hopelessly in a dead past and would only destroy a far greater happiness by attempting to return to it.

This skeleton of the story is rounded out by Miss Coffee's literate and tightly woven script that carries great superficial conviction at the sacrifice of integrity. Elizabeth's instinctive positiveness that Kessler is her husband ignores the legal status of her second marriage, skips lightly over reality and clings to an untenable longing for the unattainable.

Pardonable Lapse

It is the province of the theater, I presume, to accentuate the romantic and the illusionary and spurn the realistic. There would have been no play had "Tomorroy Is Forever" not done so. As it is, there is a slightly specious, intensely emotional drama of family crisis which many will contemplate as a forceful examination of one of war's most virulent aspects.

This camouflage of the fundamentals is brought off more effectively by the perfection of the playing than by any depth of insight on the part of the author, whose only solution is to have Kessler died conveniently and most opportunely to the "happy ending" of her play—if happiness can be found in death.

Claudette Colbert contributes one of her most sensitive and moving portrayals in the role of Elizabeth, and somehow manages to give credence to every impulse of a character with a peculiar penchant for not thinking things through.

Wellesian Triumph

George Brent, as Hamilton, her second husband, offers a natural and sympathetic performance of a gentle and charming character marred by no flaw of heart or mind.

It remains, nevertheless, for Orson Welles, in the dual role of McDonald and Kessler, to achieve the picture's real tour de force. His kindly philosophical Austrian is played always with understatement, quiet assurance and forcefulness that add up to the finest performance in which your reviewer has ever observed him on the screen.

The support is handsomely led by Lucile Watson, in much the same sort of spiritedly gracious role she played in "Watch On the Rhine," and Richard Long and Natalie Wood, who display conspicuous juvenile talents as Drew Hamilton and Margaret, Kessler's adopted daughter. Little Miss Wood acquits herself especially well in both German and English dialogue.

The film is distinctly major in the quality of its settings and Irving Pichel has given it able direction.

The hour-and-45-minute length of the feature leaves room only for "Old Sequoia" and the newsreel on the supplementary bill.

Legion Tells 1000 Veterans to Buy Dupont Apts.

An estimated 1000 veterans looking for office space in Washington were urged yesterday by an American Legion Post here to pool their resources and purchase the Dupont Circle Apartment Building.

Now a Federal office building, the 12-story structure located at Dupont Circle and Connecticut ave., is scheduled to be vacated when the Government's lease expires June 30. It has been advertised for sale at $2,225,000.

Lee Garling, commander of the World War II Legion Post, said he had appointed Leo McGuire, local attorney and a member of the post, to begin negotiations for purchase of the building, which contains 550 rooms.

The building was taken over September 4, 1941, by the Government after a bitter controversy in which tenants refused to move before eviction suits were filed. It was occupied by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Arlington Judge Holds Suspect in 2 Housebreakings

Roy Jones, 51, of 2653 S. Pierce st., Arlington, arrested Sunday in connection with two housebreakings, was ordered held for the grand jury by Judg. Hugh Reid yesterday.

Arlington County police said Jones attempted to hang himself in his cell with his necktie late Sunday. He was cut down by the jailer.

Jones, a railroad brakeman, is alleged to have broken into the homes of Jesse P. Rugle, 2635 Meade st., and that of Mrs. Robert Elliott, 2663 S. Pierce st., on Friday. He is being held without bond.

Helen Gantley's Memory Honored By Citizen Group

A resolution of regret on the death of Helen M. Gantley, principal of Murch School, was adopted last night by the Forest Hills Citizens Association. She had been a member of the association since it was started in 1929.

The association also went on record as unanimously opposing issuance of a liquor license on the premises of 4469 Connecticut ave. Spokesmen explained the action was taken because of the large school population in that area.

The association also urged that a public hearing be held on all proposed changes in the building code and went on record as favoring opening of the closed wards at Gallinger Hospital for tuberculosis patients.

Muskrats Pay Off

Beaumont, Tex.—There's big money in those little swamp muskrats. Beginners were able to net $3000 this season from trapping, while experienced line-runners doubled that amount in three months.

JANE ARDEN

3-6
FOR YEARS STOKES HAS BEEN CASHING A CHECK FOR $500 ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH—
WHAT'S SO ODD ABOUT THAT?
YEAH—PROBABLY HAS TO PAY SOME BILLS!
BUT HE PAYS ALL HIS BILLS BY CHECK—AND THIS ISN'T A SALARY CHECK—
IT MUST BE SOME BALL HE PAYS IN CASH!
EXACTLY—AND WHY DOESN'T HE PAY IT BY CHECK LIKE ALL THE REST?
FOR THE PAST YEAR HE'S RAISED THIS CHECK TO $1000—
UNTIL THE LAST TIME—IT WAS FOR $5000—
?

The Gallup Poll

Higher-Educated in Favor Of U. S. Loan to Britain

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., March 5.—Parallel studies in Britain and this country on the proposed British loan bring to light interesting differences in the interest and attitudes toward the issue in the two countries.

In England interest in the loan runs much higher than in this country, with 72 out of every 100 included in a survey there declaring they have been following discussions about the loan.

A similar survey in this country finds only 57 in every 100 among the voting population declaring they have been following the discussions.

On the matter of approval or disapproval, while opponents of the loan in this country can point to the fact that the weight of opinion among those following the discussions is not in favor of the proposal, those who do favor the loan can point to the fact that the more a person knows about the loan the more he is inclined to favor it.

When the vote in this country is broken down by education groups people in the survey with college training approve the loan to Britain by a substantial majority, in contrast to those with an elementary school education or less, who disapprove the loan by about a two-to-one vote.

In Britain, where the question of accepting or rejecting the loan was hotly debated in Parliament, the British public by a majority of three to one approves accepting the loan.

The questions both here and in Britain were limited to those who say they have followed discussions about the loan.

The question in U. S.:

"Do you think Congress should or should not approve the loan?"

The replies:

Should approve loan	22%
Should not approve loan	29
Undecided	6
	57%

The question in Britain:

"Do you approve or disapprove of our accepting the loan?"

Approve	50%
Disapprove	17
Undecided	5
	72%

Field reporters in United States also asked those who said they had followed the discussions what they considered to be the best arguments in favor of granting the loan and the best arguments against making the loan, as follows:

1. "What do you think is the best argument in favor of granting the loan?"

It will promote world trade and stimulate business within the United States	16%
England is still suffering from the war and is badly in need of the loan	7
We should make the loan in the interests of a good neighbor policy	4
England is our ally, and important to us as a first line of defense in Europe	4
Miscellaneous replies	5
No answers	28
	64%*

"The total is greater than 57 per cent because some gave more than one answer.

2. "What do you think is the best argument against granting the loan?"

Britain won't pay the loan back	28%
United States needs the money itself	6
We've already given Britain too much	4
England doesn't need or want the loan	2
England will use the loan to further her own interests and against the United States	2
The loan will increase our already heavy tax burden	1
Miscellaneous	4
No answer	17
	64%*

*The total is greater than 57 per cent because some gave more than one answer.

In Britain, those who disapprove of England's accepting the loan cite as their main objections that the interest rates are too high, that England should remain independent in financial matters, that acceptance of the loan would mean England would owe money to the United States for many years.

A Sturdy Revival at National

By Nelson B. Bell

In Judith Guthrie's new version of "He Who Gets Slapped," the Theater Guild has preserved, and at times accentuated, the qualities that lent kaleidoscopic appeal to the allegory as originally presented in 1922.

In translating human avarice, pretention, jealousy, innocence, many of the homely virtues and an overpowering love into terms of a cricus playing in a city in France in 1919, Leonid Andreyev availed himself of all that is bizarre in the theater.

Vivid contrasts of character, sharp clashes of temperament and the hurly-burly of life where emotions lie near the surface contribute to the impact of a tragic story of frustration.

As presented in the National Theater last night upon the inaugural of its two-week, subscription engagement, the play reasserted its right to a place among the modern works that deserve to endure, although its divergent elements were not always blended with the imagination and smoothness that might have been desired.

Assumes Definite Pattern

With so wide a diversity of characters it probably was inevitable that the two acts of two scenes each should quickly assume the pattern of alternated colloquies between the pivotal figures in the various ramifications of the plot and tumultuous ensembles, engaging the full roster of an uncommonly long cast.

It is by this device that the primary love story between the mysterious character of the title and the lovely, little equestrienne is brought to its tragic end. It serves, however, only as the major theme of a tale that explores also the emotional turmoil of Zinaida, the lion-tamer, who longs to be loved—even by her "cats"—instead of feared; the scheming and unscruplous father of the ingenuous Consuela, who is using his "daughter" as the instrument of a colossal hoax; Baron Regnard, the potential victim of his chicanery; The Gentleman who has driven "Funny" to the life of the circus by stealing his wife and cheapening his brilliant ideas by reducing them to tawdry novels.

A Skillful Mosaic

Not the least of those harassed by the problems that plague the backstage precincts of the show is Papa Briquet, owner of the circus.

It is a mosaic that has been so skillfully integrated as largely to obscure its minor failures in attaining a perfect design.

"He Who Gets Slapped" is played with effective variety and eloquent modulations by a cast as efficient in the tender as in the robust periods of the drama.

As "Funny," the clown who articles himself to be knocked around as an escape from more exquisite injuries to his mind and heart, Dennis King gives a bravura performance that is both sensitive and expressive.

His dominance of the action finds a fine foil in Susan Douglas, a tiny, elfin creature, who symbolizes all that is innocent and charming in youth's approach to life. At the opposite pole of feminine character, Stella Adler contributes a sharply drawn portrait of a steely Amazon, whose gentler nature is doomed to perpetual denial.

In the role of Count Mancini, which illness last night prevented Johnn Abbott from playing, Ernest Sarracino presented a study in suavely sinister duplicity that placed him high among those most enthusiastically acclaimed. Reinhold Schunzel, last seen on the same stage as Emperor Franz Josef in "Marinka," was a shrewd Baron Regnard, who managed to make an ominous part more than a little sympathetic.

Wolfe Barzell was Papa Briquet to the life, and Russell Collins an amiable figure as his chief clown.

Motley's setting is a helpful adjunct to the colorful atmosphere of a unique experience in the theater.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Bulletins

New York, March 5.—Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz just completed his fifth year on the bench. Before he became a judge, Leibowitz was the foremost criminal lawyer in the country, and his advocacy made the front pages not only in the excitement of trials but also in social reform . . . His fees were fabulous, but he spurned the highest fee ever offered him—$350,000. Several defendants in a famous murder case sent a representative to Leibowitz's home. The lawyer listened, and then decided against taking the case . . . Leibowitz explained: "I'll be busy campaigning. I hope to be elected to the County Court bench." . . . "But that pays only $25,000 a year for 14 years," the lawyer was reminded. "Your total salary in 14 years will be $350,000. You can make that much as defense counsel in this one case." . . . "Nevertheless," Leibowitz decided, "I prefer to be on the other side of the bench."

Harold Stassen

Capt. Harold Stassen is joining the American Veterans Committee . . . Gen. Omar Bradley, in discussing his veterans job and the woes it has brought him, said: "I doubt that there is any job I'd sooner not have, or one I'd like to do better." . . . England's billboards still display signs which our legislators may do well to copy: The signs are those of members of Parliament who were elected last year. When the elections were over the M. P.'s replaced their campaign posters with new ones, each thanking his constituency for having elected him.

At the Overseas Press Club's dinner, Secretary of War Patterson stressed the fact that America is not a war-making nation. He said: "No democracy which has a free press and free speech ever can make a nuisance of itself to its democratic neighbors." . . . Field Marshal Maitland Wilson teased the correspondents about their failure to become experts in American history. He told of one correspondent who asked him whether a recent naval battle could be compared with the battle of Gallipoli. "No," the field marshal told him. "A better comparison would be with the battle fought on a river named James, at a capital city whose name begins with an 'R.'" Then the field marshal explained to the puzzled reporter: "Richmond."

Drew Middleton, who won a Willys jeep as the Overseas Press Club's prize to the first correspondent to reach Berlin, will have his jeep shipped to Moscow where he will be stationed. Frank Robertson, who won a jeep for his first dispatch from Tokyo, and who has been spending most of the past four years in a jeep, cabled: "My God. Do I have to take it?" He ordered that it be sold and the proceeds deposited to his account . . . Morgan Beatty revealed that when the "cease firing" order came, Jimmy Byrnes—under instruction from Truman—for two hours spoke on the international phone to London, Chungking and Moscow.

Cantinflas, Mexico's No. 1 film comedian, will enter politics. He has filed for election as a deputy . . . A WOR newscaster who complained that his typewriter had no question mark, was told: "You don't need one. You're supposed to be telling the people, not asking them." Wilson Wyatt soon will announce the stopping of all nonessential construction. The priority system covering building materials will be handled by Civilian Production Administration. From then on, under a licensing system, materials will be released for some nonessential construction, particularly to buildings already in process of construction.

Henry Wallace will deliver the Jackson Day address in Los Angeles April 18, and another in San Francisco two days later. . . . Adelaide Hawley's name was drawn as the winner of a Piper Cub, at Peggy Page's press party for beauty editors. But Miss Hawley didn't win the plane, because she wasn't present at the time. She was at LaGuardia Field boarding a plane for France. . . . Dr. Albert Kahn, the brilliant young scientist at the University of Chicago, who contributed much to Manhattan Project, has been invited to attend the bomb's test in the Marshall Islands. "I may go," he said. "I'd like to see an explosion."

Padilla, the Mexican statesman who is a candidate for the Presidency, may be regretting some of his New York activities. One of the campaign posters being used against him shows him bowing to kiss the hand of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbuilt . . . Harold Stassen has written a program for Republicans, which will appear in the next issue of the American magazine . . . Betty Mandeville, who directs CBS' "FBI, In Peace and War," received this complaint from a youngster, after a broadcast concerning juvenile delinquency: "Keep your crooks older, please," the boy pleaded. "It's tough enough for us to get out nights now."

Frank Sinatra will be host to 20 bobby-soxers during his appearance at the Golden Gate Theatre in San Francisco. The girls will be chosen from a list of letter-writers invited to explain: "Why I would like to have lunch with Frank Sinatra." . . . Marshall Field, who flew South with Winston Churchill to buy his memoirs, didn't get the contract, but did best him at gin rummy . . . 20 years ago Edward Keane, the character actor, played a prison warden who locked up Paul Muni, in "Four Walls." Keane has just been signed by United Artists to play a warden who locks up Paul Muni in "Angel On My Shoulder."

Capt. Jack Hemingway has received his Army discharge and will go to college in the Midwest. The young OSS officer, who was captured behind the German lines, succeeded in hiding from his captors the fact that Ernest Hemingway is his father. . . . Jack learned to cook while he was a prisoner of war. He promised the other prisoners that as soon as liberation came he'd make a pudding for them. When liberation day came, While Nazi and Allied soldiers were exchanging fire in the camp, Hemingway had to start the pudding, risking rifle and machine-gun fire to see that it didn't spoil.

PSC Sets Hearing On Cooperative's Plea

Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—The Public Service Commission announced today that a hearing would be held March 20 on a petition by the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc.

The firm is seking authority to borrow $431,000 under promissory notes, Albert L. Deen, acting commission secretary, said.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"He Who Gets Slapped," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Gayety—Burlesque from 11:30 to 5 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

Capitol—"Shock," at 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:20 and 10 p. m. Stage Shows at 1, 3:40, 6:25 and 9:05 p. m.

Palace—"Spellbound," at 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

Earle—"Stork Club," at 11 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Metropolitan—"My Reputation," at 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:50 p. m.

Ambassador—"Stork Club," at 1 3, 5:10, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Tomorrow Is Forever," at 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"Leave Her to Heaven," at 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:35 p.m.

Pix—"Scotland Yard Investigator," at 2:10, 4:35, 7 and 9:20 p. m. "The Shanghai Cobra," at 3:20, 5:40, 8:05 and 10:30 p. m.

Little—"The Last Chance" at 11:15 a. m., 1:15, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25 and 9:35 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Pepe le Moko," at 2:25, 6:05 and 9:50 p. m. "Waterloo Bridge," at 3:50 and 7:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Short subjects and newsreels continuously from 10:15 a. m. to midnight.

MOTHERS!
Ask your grocer* for uniform, fine-quality Heinz Strained Foods in glass jars!
*HE ALSO HAS NEW HEINZ PRE-COOKED CEREAL FOOD
HEINZ STRAINED FOODS
57

Gable's back!
and Garson's got him!
in M-G-M's exciting screen
"Adventure"
CLARK GABLE • GREER GARSON in Victor Fleming's production of "ADVENTURE" with
Joan Blondell • Thomas Mitchell • TOM TULLY • JOHN QUALEN • RICHARD HAYDN • LINA ROMAY • HARRY DAVENPORT
Screen Play by FREDERICK HAZLITT BRENNAN and VINCENT LAWRENCE • Adaptation by Anthony Veiller and William H. Wright • Based on a Novel by Clyde Brion Davis • DIRECTED BY VICTOR FLEMING • PRODUCED BY SAM ZIMBALIST • An M-G-M Picture
LOEW'S F at 13th
STARTS THURSDAY
PALACE
ENDS TODAY: "SPELLBOUND"

NEW Treatment Gives GREATER RELIEF
COMPLETELY REMOVES CORNS

If you are not getting complete relief from painful corns and quick easy painless removal; then try the new Keyes Pads and Plasters.

These patented protective pads and removing plasters are so much better you'll be amazed. The worse your corn the more satisfaction you will get. They give complete relief when many others fail. Their downy-soft, adhesive coated virgin wool forms itself around the corn. Adjustable in size and thickness. Complete relief is yours while separate medicated plasters safely, surely and completely remove every trace of your corn. Then pad alone keeps corns away. Nothing else to buy. Flesh colored, inconspicuous, easy to use. Don't come off in bath. Used by many leading foot doctors. Try these wonderful, new pads and enjoy outstanding features not found in others. Introductory offer gives you 12 pads and 16 plasters for only 19¢

Double YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU DON'T AGREE THEM BETTER!

KEYES PADS & PLASTERS for CORNS, CALLUSES, BUNIONS

The Water Must Be Boiling

Warm a crockery teapot. Put in one teaspoonful of tea for each person. Add fresh, bubbling, BOILING water. Steep five minutes and serve.

"SALADA" TEA

Only Fine Quality Gives Fine Flavor

Evans Crowd Early as Nats' No. 1 Catcher

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 5.—The Yankee regulars, back from their two-week stay in Panama, are telling about the day that Alex Carrasquel walked into the ball park down there just in time to see the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Yankee homers of the afternoon sail out of it.

POVICH

"A couple days later we read in the papers," said Joe McCarthy, "that Carrasquel had jumped the White Sox and signed to pitch in the Mexican League. Maybe we made up his mind for him."

The Yankees seem, indeed, to be back in the murderers' row business with Joe DiMaggio, who twice led the league in hitting, again in the outfield; Nick Etten, home run champion of the league two years ago, at first base; George Stirnweiss, last year's batting champion, in the infield, and such as Joe Gordon and Charley Keller, who can hit 20 home runs a year, also back from the wars. Plus Dickey and Tommy Henrich.

For the Yankees, the disturbing item is that they'll need the league's best hitting because they are threatened with the league's worst pitching. As of this week they have only one established winner on their pitching staff—Spud Chandler. Joe McCarthy has 30 pitchers training in the South and you can get 2 to 1 against any of them except Chandler if you think there is a 15-game winner among 'em.

Charley Ruffing, at 41, is reduced to a once-a-week starter, and Marius Russo's elbow operation hasn't left him fit yet. There's doubt that Russo can pitch at all this season. Ernie Bonham could win only eight while losing 11 last season, and Floyd Bevens was last year's biggest Yankee winner with 13 victories and nine defeats. The tip-off on the Yankee staff is that such as Bill Zuber and Joe Page are regarded as starters, by default. The biggest news in the Yankee camp is that the board of strategy has abandoned the idea that George Stirnweiss can play second base as well as Joe Gordon despite the fact that Gordon's Army service has "slowed him up a step." Stirnweiss will have a job on the team, however. They're moving him to third base.

"If this is the kind of a club that can't use a ball player like Stirnweiss," said Yankee Farm Manager George Weiss, "I like our chances to win the pennant. If we don't need Stirnweiss, we must have a great club. But you can't keep him off the team. He's too good a ballplayer."

Stirnweiss will be under the coaching of Red Rolfe, the old Yankee third baseman, in his move to third. He tried to play shortstop for the Yankees back in 1943 and was a flop, you remember, and it was accepted that Stirnweiss, who starred at second the last two seasons, couldn't play the left side of the infield.

"That's rubbish," said Stirnweiss today. "I didn't play a good game at short because I wasn't a big leaguer when the Yankees gave me that job in 1943. I couldn't have played second that year, either, for the same reason. But these last two seasons have made me a better ballplayer and I'm not afraid of moving to third." If Stirnweiss does prove incompetent at third base, the Yankees won't be in a plight exactly. Bill Johnson is due for discharge from the service on April 1, and when last seen with the Yankees in 1943 he was probably the best third baseman in the league, with a runs-batted-in record to bolster the claim.

Manager Joe McCarthy wants Stirnweiss in there though. He is McCarthy's favorite ballplayer. Incidentally, Stirnweiss led the league in hitting last season and was also tops in base stealing. For a little fellow he has extraordinary power, and for a little fellow he weighs a lot—180. In fact, he's not a little fellow. His 5 feet 8 inches merely create that illusion.

Stirnweiss has a $16,000-a-year contract with the Yankees, and his stomach ulcers to thank for it. It was those ulcers that kept him out of the Army in 1944, before he became a star at second base. If he had gone into service at the end of the 1943 season, as seemed imminent, he'd be coming back to the Yankees now tabbed as the guy who was a flop at shortstop and not as a $16,000 second baseman.

Stirnweiss is probably the only boy who ever led the league in hitting and didn't get a raise. General Manager Larry MacPhail cracked down on him hard in their salary negotiations when Stirnweiss held out for more than the $16,000 he was paid in 1945.

It was turn-about by MacPhail, who was held up for a 100 per cent raise by Stirnweiss before the start of the 1945 season. In 1944, he had been paid only $8000 but after he had proved his worth to the Yanks as a second baseman, he upped his demand to $16,000. Without Stirnweiss, MacPhail knew his Yanks would not have much of a ball team in 1945 and he had to give him an $8000 boost. But with Joe Gordon back this year, MacPhail regained a strong bargaining position in his salary tiff with Stirnweiss.

Pieces of Haight . . .

Miami, Fla.

Dear Boss:

Man and boy I've done a heap of fishing. The summer after mother cut off my curls I caught a crawfish in Rock Creek using my aunt's Sunday veil for a net. My parents overlooked my ingenuity, labeled me destructive and sent me to bed without my supper. I had eaten a light dinner that day and, not knowing when I again would be dealt a like punishment, I have been making the most of every meal since, if you know what I mean.

I served my apprenticeship at catfishing. Starting with a bent pin I worked my way into something of a champion out Georgetown canal way. Of course, I came by my hardhead catching ability naturally, gaining no small measure of fame on the lower Potomac where I was known in the late 20s as "Two-At-a-Time" Haight.

I made the bluefish sing the blues when they invaded Chesapeake Bay a decade ago and in recent years I've caught or lied about enough rockfish to start a pistorical quarry.

Until this trip my Florida fishing experience consisted of a "Deep Sea Fishing Excursion—$2." On this occasion, I spent most of the afternoon untangling women's lines and my catch consisted of one electric eel, the tropical equivalent of a Herring Bay toadfish.

Yesterday I went big league, Boss. With several race track boys I went sailfishing—just like a millionaire. We chipped in and got a $60-a-day boat named "Restless" and before the day was over the craft was more restless than a willow in a windstorm and something new has been added to the Gulf Stream if you get the idea.

Well, Boss, I baited with a whole mullet, allowing my companions to try for smaller game. They thought I was jealous when a fellow nursed a 12-pound dolphin into the boat but was just sitting tight waiting for my big chance. Another guy hooked and landed a 33-pound kingfish and I didn't even raise an eyebrow.

Finally my big strike came. I threw the hook into him, Boss, as I generally do and my line zinged out as if it were tied on the tail of a jet plane. I played him like the champ I am, giving him just enough drag to tire him as I worked on the reel. Then came the big moment. He leaped out of the water, a beautiful thing to see as he put on his acrobatics in midair, finally doing a jack-knife dive in the crest of a wave.

I was ready and give him play for his long run to the right, then I turned him around and wound in the slack as he came toward me, his dorsal fin knifing the water. He tried to go under the boat but I outmaneuvered him, shortening the line quickly and bringing him to gaff.

My friends gave me a big ovation, Boss, and the captain said he thought I was a pro. Being a modest fellow, Boss, I did my best to brush off their praise. I said: "I was just lucky, fellows, but I guess there is a thing called class that counts whether you are dealing with horses or fish."

Well, Boss, I had my picture taken with my fish on the dock but I heard from the photographer that something went wrong with the camera and the shot was no good so I won't be able to send you a copy.

As ever,

POUNDS HAIGHT.

P. S.—Wish you were here, Boss. Just discovered this is the place where summer spends the winter.

SOMETHING FISHY HERE—One of Haight's friends probably wanted to get even with him because this picture arrived soon after his letter to the boss. There seems to be a wide discrepancy between his stirring account of his battle with a sea monster and the fish (arrow) shown above. Or do cameras lie?

Hayes Signs, Works Out With Indians

Clearwater, Fla., March 5 (U.P.).—Catcher Frank Hayes, who set a new consecutive games record of 308 last season, signed his Cleveland Indian contract today and worked out for the first time, leaving First Baseman Mickey Rocco as the only unsigned player.

Hayes arrived just in time to watch Rookie Ralph Weigel, a candidate for his job, single in the ninth inning to give the "Susces" a 2-to-1 victory over the "Melillos" in an intrasquad game. Weigel's single off Winslow Stroupe scored Don Ross from third. Ed Robinson's home run over the right field fence in the sixth inning had tied the score.

Rivalry Flares Up

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 5 (U.P.).—Rivalry for the first base job with the St. Louis Cardinals became so keen today that last year's regular, Ray Sanders, refused to pose for pictures with Rookie Dick Sisler.

Meanwhile, Sisler was coming down to earth. Manager Eddie Dyer told him he would have to correct a hitch in his swing before he could hit big league pitching and worked with the rookie at length.

Sisler, who was the hitting sensation of the Cuban league, loops his bat slightly as the ball approaches and has a tendency to lunge at soft pitches offered by canny workmen like Charley (Red) Barrett, Dyer said.

A's Weak in Hitting

West Palm Beach, Fla., March 5 (U.P.).—Manager Connie Mack's suspicions that the Philadelphia A's would be a weak-hitting team were confirmed today when the squad played an intrasquad game which ended in a 0-0 deadlock after nine innings.

The two teams made only six hits, two of them doubles by George McQuinn and George Kell. George Wallaesa uncorked the longest smash, a drive over the right-field fence off Dick Fowler, but it was called for.

Stainback Accepts Terms

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 5 (AP). Tuck Stainback, outfielder, has agreed to the New York Yankees' terms for 1946 and Al Lyons, pitcher with the club in 1944 and discharged recently from the Navy, reported to camp today.

Stainback's capitulation leaves Pitcher Ernie Bonham as the only Yankee holdout of any consequence.

Dobson in Good Form

Sarasota, Fla., March 5 (U.P.).—Right-Hander Joe Dobson, just out of the Army, made his first pitching appearance with the Boston Red Sox regulars today and retired nine straight hitters, fanning three.

Dobson retired after three innings, however, and the Yannigans hammered Mel Deutsch and George Wood for two runs each and won the nine inning practice game, 4 to 1.

Bobby Doerr, Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky all played six innings each with the regulars with Doerr collecting three straight singles. Williams hit once in three trips to the plate.

Walker Signs

Birmingham, Ala., March 5 (U.P.).—Harry (Little Dixie) Walker came to the end of his long holdout with the St. Louis Cardinals today and got ready to go to St. Petersburg, Fla., to fight for a regular outfield berth with the club.

Mel Happy . . .

N. Y. Giants Will Get Their Hits, Anyway

By Leo H. Petersen

Miami, Fla., March 5 (U.P.).—If base hits will cure the ills of the New York Giants, Manager Mel Ott should have a pennant contender in 1946.

Ott

For there promises to be power aplenty in the heart of the Giants' batting order, but whether it will be enough to make up for fielding and pitching weaknesses is open to debate.

Ott doesn't appear to be too worried about it.

"We'll be right up in there and mighty tough for we will be rattling the fences," he said today as he drove the Giants through another spring training drill. "We'll be tough—mighty tough—and if my pitching comes through as I think it will, well, anything can happen."

He is sure he will have hitting power with Walker Cooper, Babe Young, Mickey Witek, Johnny Mize, Sid Gordon and himself supplying the punch and such a threat as Ernie Lombardi held in readiness for pinch-hitting chores.

Replaces Master

And soon he expects to have Willard Marshall back from service to help out. He may fill in for Master Mel himself although right now Ott is grooming himself for another season of covering right field.

"Maybe I could help the ball club more by managing from the bench," Ott said, "but unless someone comes along who can show me he is better than I am I'll be out there again."

Ott, of course, isn't planning on playing a full season for the baseball years are creeping up on him. But when he has a bat in his hand he's still the dangerous fellow he always was.

Hitting alone won't be enough, and the Giants aren't going to win any fielding laurels. Young and Gordon are converted infielders and Young doesn't have a good enough throwing arm for that vital center field slot. Mize is not noted for his fielding and only time will tell whether Witek will be able to gobble the grounders at third base as well as he did at second before he went off to war.

Two Spots Filled

He should have adequate fielding at short and second with either Bill Rigney, who appears to be one of the season's best looking rookies, and the veteran Buddy Kerr at the former post and Bob Blattner and George Hausmann at the keystone sack.

Right now Rigney, and Blattner, also a rookie, seem to have the inside track for the jobs, but they still have to prove their ability to hit major league pitching. Ott may well decide to sacrifice some hitting power for their fielding finesse, however.

In the last analysis where the Giants finish will be up to the pitchers.

Ott believes Bill Voiselle, Van Mungo, Harry Feldman, Hal Shumacker, Jack Brewer, Ace Adams and four promising rookies, Dave Kohlo, Marv Grissom, Ken Trinkle and Mike Budnick will be adequate. But most baseball observers aren't so sure and they fear that the Giant hurlers are going to give up more this season than the heavy sluggers of the Giants can account for. That would follow the pattern of the club since Ott took over the managerial reins.

Righthanded Hitter to See Much Action

By a Post Reporter

Orlando, Fla., March 5.—Al Evans, weary of his role as understudy to Catcher Jake Early since their minor league days with the Nats Charlotte farm club, is now definitely crowding Early for the No. one catching job on the Washington team.

The Nats bosses are looking with increased favor on Evans who has what is now a precious virtue on the Washington club—right handed hitting ability. Manager Ossie Bluege disturbed by the overabundance of lefthanders in his batting order, of which Early is one, already is planning to alternate Evans behind the bat.

That Evans will be catching when when the Nats face left handed pitching is for sure, and thus he is due for frequent service because, as Bluege anticipates, opposing clubs will muster all of their southpaw pitchers against the Nats. They'll keep their left handers out of action for the express purpose of beating Washington, Bluege predicts. Early batted only .243 against all kinds of pitching in his last full season in 1943, and Evans, it is conceded, can top that figure.

Evans Has Improved

The improvement of Evans as a hitter was one of the more pleasant developments on the club last season. He is strictly a pull hitter, but he meets the bal with power. With his speed, Evans is les of a double-play threat than the heavy-footed Jake.

At this writing, though, Early holds the top catching job. Bluege likes not only his enthusiasm, but his throwing arm, which was the most feared in the league in 1943. Evans lacks both the speed and the accuracy of Early's throwing, but he is no set-up for base runners.

There's a new bustle in the Washington camp, with the 22 players and 4 coaches and Manager Bluege making ready for the 10-day trip to Havana that call for the group to leave for Miami on Thursday morning. . . . Two plane loads will take the party to the Cuban Republic on Thursday night, and they open a two-game series with the Red Sox on Saturday. . . . Meanwhile, the B squad will journey ot Lakeland on Thursday for an exhibition game with the Tigers. . . . Walter Masterson, who beat the other pitchers to Orlando by a month, is throwing the fastest balls thus far. . . . What Manager Ossie Bluege liked about the performance of his knuckle-ballers, Duth Leonard and Roger Woolf, the other day, was their control. . . . When a high knuckler got away from Catcher Jake Early, Coach Rick Farrell, watching from the bench, declared: "Those are the toughest knucklers to catch, the ones that come in head high."

Henry Released From Hospital

Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—Yancey Henry, Washington, D. C., Negro heavyweight, was examined at a hospital and later released last night after collapsing when he suffered da T K O at the hands of Curtis (Hatchetman) Sheppard of Philadelphia.

Henry, who had been floored twice in earlier rounds, absorbed a terrific body attack in the eighth and was unable to answer the gong for the ninth.

After his handlers had worked about 20 minutes to enable him to stand, the boxing commission ordered him take nto Provident Hospital. Dr. J. Gilliam examined him, then released him.

U. S. Narcotics Bureau Backs Md. Dope Tests

Baltimore, March 5 (AP).—The Maryland Racing Commission had the support today of the Federal Narcotics Bureau in its announced campaign to stop "doping" of horses by on-the-spot saliva tests in a mobile trailer laboratory.

Chairman George P. Mahoney of the racing body disclosed this when he made public a letter from H. J. Anslinger, head of the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department, indorsing the program.

Mahoney has announced that the program will go into effect when the Maryland racing season opens at Bowie April 1, and that the trailer lab is being built to specifications now.

Anslinger, who participated in last fall's raids at Pimlico, which resulted in the subsequent suspension of nine trainers, wrote:

"I have caref ully reviewed the procedure recommended in your paper . . . and extend my congratulations for this skillful and ingenious proposal. I am in complete agreement with the enforcement angle and particularly with the safeguards which you have set up for those who will be held responsible."

"Your recommendation for a mobile laboratory is reasonable and practical," the latter continued. "It eliminates many loopholes in connection with the handling of samples. It serves better to protect the chain of custody so necessary to this type of evidence."

Mahoney declined to elaborate an earlier statement, made in announcing the new program, that it might be "the answer to the protection of the public before the results of the race are made official."

Rare Rookie:

Reds' Hatton Shines in 1st Pro Effort

Tampa, Fla., March 5 (AP).—For a kid who never played professional baseball, Grady Hatton of Beaumont, Tex., is doing pretty well with the Cincinnati Reds.

Of the 60-odd ballplayers cavorting before the eagle eye of Manager Bill McKechnie, the 23-year-old rookie is getting more than a single share of attention as he makes his bid for the regular third-basing job.

General Manager Warren C. Giles likes the youngster. In fact, Giles laid $25,000 on the line to persuade Hatton to sign a contract. This is the largest amount ever paid a rookie to tie up with a National League club, Giles said.

McKechnie has indicated that Hatton stands at the top of the list for the regular job in the hot corner.

Hatton bats left and throws right, weighs 177 and stands 5 feet 9 inches. He recently was discharged from the Army after 39 months, during which he played three seasons of Army baseball at Greensboro, N. C. A graduate from the University of Texas, Hatton's other baseball experience was with the university's team.

Leland Girls Win

Leland Junior High's girl cagers won their eighth straight game yesterday as they defeated the National Cathedral freshmen, 36-12, on the losers court. Charlene Jamison of Leland was high scorer with 16 points.

C.U. and Hoyas Close D.C. Cage Card Tonight

Washington's followers of collegiate basketball will have their last chance of the season to see a game tonight, for the 1945-46 curtain rings down with Georgetown University's Hoyas against Catholic's Cardinals, 8:30 p. m., at Catholic gymnasium.

Georgetown winds upt its season Saturday against LaSalle's Explorers at Philadelphia.

Tonight's all-local game will be the finale of a series of two games between the Hoyas and Cardinals. Earlier, Georgetown trounced the Cards handily, and on the strength of this and recent victories over Mason-Dixon champion American University, it will be favored to repeat.

Catholic, despite being eliminated in the opening round of the Mason-Dixon tournament recently, has come a long way since its last encounter with Georgetown. After opening their 1945-46 program by dropping eight contests in a row, the Cards picked up to an extent they got a tournament bid, and ended up with four loop wins.

Harpers Ferry Wins

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., March 5.—Hapers Ferry High's basketball five wound up its season here with a victory over Frederick (Md.) High, 27 to 24, giving the locals 15 victories in 16 starts for the season and making it a ranking favorite to take the sectional title in play at Shepherdstown starting tomorrow night. In a preliminary Harpers Ferry junior varsity won from Frederick, 19-17.

Notre Dame Caretaker Taken Home for Burial

South Bend, Ind., March 5 (AP).—The body of Daniel A. Hanley, caretaker at the University of Notre Dame gymnasium since 1927, was taken today to Houghton, Mich., his birthplace, for funeral services and burial tomorrow. He died in a hospital here Saturday.

Hanley, 76, was a friend of many Notre Dame athletes.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Catherine Wait of Minneapolis, and Sister Michael of Chicago.

Nats' 32 Night Games Topped by Browns' 42

The Washington ball club has been replaced by the St. Louis Browns as the chief exponents of night games in the big leagues, announcement of the American League schedule today reveals. Thirty-two home games under the lights have been scheduled by the Nats, 42 by the Browns.

Schedule makers treated the Washington club generously in holiday dates with the Nats playing doubleheaders at Griffith Stadium on July 4, with the Yankees and on Labor day with the Athletics. On Decoration Day, the Nats will play in the commodious Boston park.

The Nats will be the first club to plunge into night baseball, entertaining Cleveland on May 6. Thereafter, week-day games at Griffith Stadium are scheduled for under the lights, with Saturdays, Sundays and holidays the chief exceptions.

Saturday Nights for Browns

Unlike the Nats, the Browns have not abandoned Saturdays as a day for night baseball.

Detroit and Boston remain as the lone holdouts against night baseball at home, with neither of their parks lighted. The Yankees have joined the majority of clubs that have night ball facilities, and have scheduled 14 home games under the lights.

The first night game to be played in Yankee Stadium's history will find the Nats opposing the Yanks on May 27, a date that probably will prove the most profitable engagement of the season for any two clubs.

St. Louis and Washington are the only two of the six night-playing clubs in the American League which have scheduled more than 14 home games under the lights. All other teams are limiting night ball at home to that number.

Nats Open Against Boston

Washington's opening game opponent will be the Red Sox, rated second choice to win the league pennant, on April 16 at Griffith Stadium. The Nats play the Sox a three-game series at the outset of the season.

For the Washington Club, the first eight games of the season may have deep significance. They will be taking on the Yankees and Red Sox exclusively in those eight contests and anything less than an even break may put the Nats under a severe handicap.

The war-time schedule that curtailed the number of Western swings by each Eastern team, and vice versa from four to three, has been abandoned in the first postwar schedule. All clubs now resume the old practice of taking four swings, shortening the series in each city from four games to three.

Budge and Riggs To Play March 13 At Uline's Arena

Bobby Riggs and Don Budge, two of the world's greatest pro tennis stars, bring their feud to Uline Arena a week from tonight, March 13, for a one night stand.

It was announced last night that Wayne Sabin and Johnny Faunce, two more ranking pro netmen, also will participate in a singles match here, and will team up with Riggs and Budge in the doubles.

Budge, a lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, and Riggs, who served with Uncle Sam's Navy, clashed for the world pro tennis title in Los Angeles last December, and Bobby won, 9-11, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. Riggs then repeated in a challenge match a month later, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 9-7.

Riggs, ever the showman, insists that he finally has gained the upper hand over his towering rival, and is backed in his claim by no less authority than "Big Bill" Tilden, who formerly championed Budge.

Reds' Old Yearly Spring Holdout Drills With Cards

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 5 (INS).—Times change, yes, and so do the men who live through them.

Twenty-five years ago, when he rated up there with Tris Speaker among the great centerfielders of the ages, Eddie Roush was a confirmed holdout. First, because he was generally understood to be a gent who had nothing against money, as such.

Second, because he hated spring training and took this means of avoiding it.

Working out with the St. Louis Cardinals today was a middle-aged party whose faded Cincinnati uniform set Waterfront Park witnesses to wondering who he was.

But of course you've already guessed. It was Eddie Roush, aged 54—and doing it for free.

American League Baseball Schedule for 1946

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO	READ	Apr. 20, 21, 21 May 27, 28 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 20, 21, 22, 22	May 11, 12, 13 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 15, 16 Sept. 7, 8, 8	Apr. 25, 26 May 30, 30 July 6, 7, 7 Aug. 17, 18, 18 Sept. 25	Apr. 30, May 1 June 7, 8, 9, 9 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 14, 15 Aug. 25, 25, 26	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 21 Aug. 19, 20	May 8, 9 June 1, 2, 2 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24
ST. LOUIS	Apr. 27, 28, 28 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 4, 5 Sept. 27, 28, 29	THIS	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7 Aug. 17, 18, 18 Sept. 24, 25, 26	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 11, 12, 12, 13 July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 15 Sept. 7, 8, 8	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 7, 8, 9, July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28	May 8, 9 June 1, 2, 3 July 17, 18 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 5, 5, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 21 Aug. 20, 21
DETROIT	Apr. 22, 23 May 24, 25, 26, 26 Aug. 9, 11, 11 Sept. 2, 2	Apr. 25, 26 May 30, 30 June 28, 30, 30 Aug. 6, 7 Aug. 31, Sept. 1	SPORTS	Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 8, 9 June 1, 2, 3 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 5, 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5 July 20, 21, 21 Aug 26, 21	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 14, 15 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 June 8, 9, 9 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 28, 29
CLEVELAND	Apr. 16, 17 June 28, 29, 30, 30 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Aug. 31, Sept. 1	Apr. 23, 24 May 24, 25, 26, 26 Aug. 9, 11, 11 Sept. 2, 2	Apr. 27, 28 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 27, 28, 29	PAGE	May 5, 6, 7 June 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 21 Aug. 29, 21	May 8, 9 June 1, 2, 2 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23, 24	Apr. 29, 30, May 1 June 7, 8, 9, 9 July 11, 13 Aug. 28, 29	May 3, 4 June 10, 11, 12 July 14, 14, 16 Aug. 25, 25, 26
WASHINGTON	May 19, 19, 20 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 10	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 16, 17, 18 June 15, 19, 20 July 26, 26, 28 Sept. 18, 19	FOR	May 10, 11, 12, 12 July 2, 3 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 25	Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 27, 28, 29 July 13, 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8	Apr. 22, 23 May 30, 30 June 28, 29, 30, 30 Sept. 27, 28, 29
PHILADELPHIA	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23, 23 July 30, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 19, 19, 21 June 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 27, 28, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 15	Apr. 24, 25 May 25, 26, 26 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 11 Sept. 2, 2	LATEST	Apr. 22, 23 May 30, 30, 31 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 21, 22, 23	Apr. 20, 21, 21 May 23, 23 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1
NEW YORK	May 16, 17, 18 June 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28, 28 Sept. 18	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16, 16 July 23, 24 Sept. 15, 15, 16	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 19, 19, 20, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 4, 4 Sept. 11	Apr. 26, 27, 28 July 4, 4, 5 Aug 6, 7, 8 Aug. 31, Sept. 1	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7, 7 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 28, 29	BASEBALL	Apr. 24, 25 May 25, 26, 26 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 24, 25
BOSTON	May 14, 15 June 14, 15, 16, 16 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 15, 15	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, 18, 19 July 25, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19	May 19, 19, 21 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 2, 3, 4 Sept. 10, 11	May 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 12, 13	Apr. 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7, 7 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 22	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 28 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. 7, 8	May 10, 11, 12 July 2, 3 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 11 Sept. 2, 2	NEWS
AT HOME	11 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day 14 Night Games	9 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day 42 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 6 Twilight Games	9 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 14 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day 32 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 14 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day 14 Night Games	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day

Bold figures denote night games. All-Star game—Fenway Park, Boston, Tuesday, July 9.

Story of a Rookie:

Dad Could Realize Dream If Son Gets Dodger Berth

By Jack Hand

Daytona Beach, Fla., March 5 (AP).—Brooklyn has a unique father and son story this spring in Rookie Outfielder John (Jack) Corriden, jr., and his 59-year-old dad, Coach Johnny Corriden, sr., of Manager Leo Durocher's board of strategy.

Red-faced Johnny, sr., is getting years in baseball from his son's fight for a job with the Brooklyn Ball Club, yet he remains strictly neutral—or as neutral as a father ever can be about his own son.

It was all planned years ago, for when the elder Corriden was managing and coaching around the minor leagues after his playing days were over, Jack was always out at the park shagging balls in the outfield or playing catch with the players.

Was Taught Tricks

Ball players, knowing about such things, sized him up as one of their own and taught him some of the tricks of the trade. That was in places like Minneapolis and Indianapolis and later in Chicago where John, sr., was a coach from 1931 through 1940.

"When he was 8 years old we used to go to the ball games," the father reminisced. "I have two other sons. One was more interested in art and another in mechanical things, but Jack always wanted to play. I'll confess I didn't discourage him.

"Out in Chicago, when Gabby Hartnett had the club, Jack would work out with the team. One day, while he was still going to Indiana University, he asked me what I thought he should do. I told him to get his education first and then follow the same profession I did."

one of the biggest thrills of his 38

That was five years ago, but Jack didn't take his dad's advice. When Ted McGrew came around to Indiana scouting for Brooklyn, he liked Jack's action and offered him a contract. He couldn't resist a chance in a big league farm system. The same team his father had just moved over to after drawing a release from the Cubs.

Started in Pony League

Olean, N. Y., in the Class D Pony League, was the first stop for Jack in 1941. Next it was Dayton, Ohio, in the Class C Middle Atlantic, and then to Montreal and New Orleans in 1943. For the last two years, he has been a regular with Montreal, hitting .313 in 102 games for a pennant-winning club last year.

Since he joined the Brooklyn chain, his father has seen him play only seven games, and most of those by sneaking over to Montreal or New Jersey for a night game while the Dodgers were having an off night.

President Branch Rickey didn't bring up young Corriden because of Johnny, sr. He took him South because his scouts said he was a prospect with a chance to make the Brooklyn outfield.

Signator, Hydrant Split Tropical Opener

Records Fall As 12,282 See Inaugural

Tropical Park, Fla., March 5 (AP). All sorts of records were broken as the final 40-day meeting of Florida's turf season began here today.

One of the new marks came when Herbert M. Woolf's veteran sprinter, Signator, captured the first division of the $5000 added, 6-furlong Inaugural Handicap in 1:09 3/5, two-fifth of second better than Mar-Kell's old track record. The $11.30 for Two Shot passed the leaders on the final turn and took the $4325 first money by a length. Hyman Friedberg's Harriet Sue wilted after setting the pace into the last furlong and finished second, two lengths before A. F. Wall's favored Hi Gallant.

Falls First Time

The $133,406 wagered on this event set a new single-race mark for the track. Today's daily double pool of $54,986 was just another in the series of track records established, and it appeared almost certain a new high for one day also would develop.

Prior to this afternoon, Tropical Park's best betting figures in these various departments were: One day, 857,414 (nine races), January 2, 1945, the final day's racing before the national blackout; one race, $114,230, eighth race, same day; daily double pool, $33,340, March 11, 1944.

Signator, fifth in the first quarter mile, rushed up on the leaders leaving the far side and, in a long, hard pull, wore down Harriet Sue to win going away. Hi Gallant was sluggis in hfinding his stride. He closed stoutly but could not menace the front pair.

Crowd of 12,282

The official count on the crowd was 12,282, short of an earlier estimate. A track spokesman asserted this was below the Christmas Day opening last winter when 14,171 was the count.

No sooner had Signator set his mark than Hydrant, from the Dee B Stable, equalled it in taking the second half of the stake by a nose. W. L. Huntley's Umpydan lost the photo while saving the place by three lengths. Chipamink was third. The victor, earning $4425, paid $15.70.

Hydrant dogged Okana's pace to the stretch, then assumed a length advtntage as the forward running Umpydan drove up to challenge. Hydrant barely lasted to win. Chipamink had to rally from far back.

Tropical's one race betting record toppled again when the fans sent in $141,516 on the second division of the inaugural.

Budge to Play In Red Cross Benefit

New York, March 5 (AP).—Don Budge, who dominated in both amateur and professional tennis before entering the Army, will compete in a net double-header here March 23.

Budge, recently discharged, will play in an afternoon match with all proceeds going to the Red Cross. That night he and an all-star pro cast will compete in another series of matches.

Santa Anita

By the Associated Press

1—4½; $3200; maiden 2-year-olds.

Alice Q.	115	Dubhe 118
Dusty Rose	115	Howdens Cristy 115
Little Tick	118	Mikelet 118
Tarnation	115	Yankee Valor 118
Just Dynamite	118	Slim's Boy 118
Victor Nance	118	War Moment 115
Bobjo Bargello	115	Equilib 115
Mackie	115	Stirrup Cup 118

2—⅞; $3200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Magnific Duel	116	Cynicism 111
Andy Flinders	120	Chick 115
Dandie More	116	Fast Freight 120
Huckle De Buck	116	Betty Miss 110
Big Sun	116	Carney 120
Silvertail	111	Better No Bet 120
Cohetes O'Thorn	110	Anna Hyre 115
Tanlee	111	Danada Flash 120

3—1 1-16; $3200; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Steen	107	Adorable Torch 103
Good Cross	103	Strato Search 107
The Flame	107	On Mask 103
Be Car	103	Liberty Gains 107
Broker's Call	112	Corona Delmar 103
Lord Robin	107	Miss Asia 103
Vegas Terry	112	Nikabob 107
Estrella Azul	103	Joe War 112

4—1 1-16; $3200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Be Glory	114	Cargo Ship 114
Pronto Eagle	116	Dandy Fox 114
Timmy	108	Hard Pone 122
Hurry Over	114	Grasshopper II 118
Steveston Bill	114	Rattle De Bang 114
Bushel Basket	114	If If 114
Swell Chance	114	Vain Vickie 109
Napoo	109	Gallant Devil 114

5—1 1-16; $3200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

King Albert	113	Good Policy 118
Valdina Rip	114	Newhall 114
Army Song	114	Flying Son 114
Marmeduke	118	Cee Lot 114
Xeno Sun	114	Long Ago 113
Roman Red	114	Like Father 114
Oradea Queen	109	Bullrush 118
Damask Rose	109	Just Rusty 114

6—⅞; $4200; 3-year-old fillies; allowances.

Bunny Hallow	113	Grandmere 117
Going With Me	121	Toy Bull 117
Paper Chase	112	Lovonsite 113
Paula's Doll	109	Clover Lea 117
Plucky Maid	117	Pyrite 112

7—⅞; $4200; 4-year-olds up; class D.

Antelope	109	Dollar Mark 122
†Winbag	118	Fair Bones 109
Roman Sox	114	Clover Leaf 122
Maid Torch	114	Grey Lord 110
Paris Hygro	118	†Bull Pen 118
Sunredgra	122	

†L. J. Montgomery and Armstrong Stable entry.

8—1 1-16; $4200; 4-year-olds up; class D.

Blueberry Pie	115	Rockwood Sonny 115
Mighty Lucky	110	Late City 122
Scotch Plains	105	Quality Bar 110
Last Roll	123	Regimental 114

SANTA ANITA SELECTIONS

1—War Moment, Yankee Valor, Stirrup Cup.
2—Magnific Duel, Danada Flash, Huckle-de-Buck.
3—Strato Search, Joe War, Be Car.
4—Hard Pone, Rattle-de-Bang, Grasshopper II.
5—Rosman Red, Good Policy, Bujrush.
6—Bunny Hallow, Going With Me, Lovonsite.
7—DOLLAR MARK, Winbag-Bullpen entry.
8—Regimental, Late City, Last Roll.

2—2 1-16; $3200; maiden 2-year-olds.

Hurricane, 118 (Permane)	58.90	19.20	9.50
Dangerous Age, 118 (Atkinson)		3.80	2.70
Little Jeff, 118 (Corbett)			2.90

Winair, War Stew, Hawaii, Sir White, Emergency Coat, Exodus, Tavern Tob, Dark Air, Scotch Nick.

2—1 1-16; $3200; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Dom Hills Jr., 109 (Neves)	25.10	6.30	4.20
Willow Way, 118 (Bailey)		3.20	2.60
Applejack, 118 (Federson)			4.60

Xon, Roman Home, Sea Imp.

3—⅞; $3200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Shining Dead, 118 (O'Boyle)	15.00	6.50	4.90
High Sierra, 111 (Trent)		4.20	3.30
Gissime, 111 (Erb)			2.60

Lloyd's, Gold Pomp, Deer Heels, Wickford Point, Fritzie's Count, Discus, Share Cropper, Seven O' Five.

4—1 1-16; $3200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Private Foxy, 114 (Permane)	37.50	15.00	7.30
Knight's Music, 121 (Miller)		4.50	3.10
Pirate, 122 (Chejnacki)			3.90

Mist, Cooperative, Wrightwood, Skillman, Ragged Rascal, Chanslan, Dark Play, Aprilia, Waldis.

5—¾; $5200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Eifel Tower, 114 (Permane)	6.40	3.90	3.00
Larks Agent, 114 (Trent)		12.50	6.40
Safe Reward, 114 (Longden)			4.20

Ravelled Blue, Straight Arm, They Say, Prince Leroy, Bubble Trouble, Bindlestiff.

I See by the Papers

By Bo Brown

Tropical Park Racing Charts

By the Associated Press
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1946.
WEATHER CLOUDY, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds; claiming price $2500. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 2:04. Off at 2:05. Winner, b. f. (3) by Petrose—Valdina Sis by Osculator. Owner, Mrs. J. F. Hines. Trainer, H. Trotsek. Value, $1400, $300, $200, $100. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
†PETROSE GIRL	(Delara)	110	2	5	1½	1²	1²	1²	1²	$7.95
FOREVER AT IT	(Licausi)	105	6	12	7²	3hd	3²	2½	2½	17.30
JELLICO	(Scurlock)	115	10	6	5hd	5¹	4½	3½	3hd	56.60
QUEEN ISABELLA	(Manley)	105	3	7	8½	4½	5²	4²	4²	60.15
TINTARY	(Lang)	108	7	4	2½	2¹	2hd	5²	5²	78.05
LOVE STORY	(Scocca)	105	5	10	9hd	8¹	6½	6hd	6hd	4.45
GRAY LASS	(Hettinger)	112	1	8	4hd	6½	7½	7hd	7hd	42.45
LANTERN	(Hanaman)	110	11	2	6²	7hd	10hd	8¹	8¹	.20
SFUN YARN	(Hufnagel)	105	9	11	12	12	9²	9hd	9hd	95.15
JAUNTY MISS	(Padgett)	110	8	1	10½	11²	11²	10²	10²	3.95
FEATHER FLURRY	(Scott)	110	12	9	11²	10¹	8hd	11²	11²	11.30
WISE CHILD	(Benites)	111	4	3	3¹	9hd	12	12	12	2.25

†Formerly ran as Mid.

PETROSE GIRL, $17.90, $9.30, $7.10; FOREVER AT IT, $18.60, $11.70; JELLICO, $29.10.

SECOND RACE—The Cheops. Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 2:38. Off at 2:39. Winner, br. c. (3) by Bull Lea—Delma Dunn by Captain Alcock. Owner, J. C. Clark. Trainer, A. G. Robertson. Value, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 1:10⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MEDAL	(Dodson)	112	8	3	2½	1²	1²	1¹	1¹	$0.90
ON THE RIVER	(R.J.Martin)	115	2	5	4½	3½	2¹	2²	2²	16.45
DARBY DINGO	(Snider)	115	6	9	6hd	5¹	3hd	3hd	3½	7.55
DEAL M.	(Sullivan)	107	9	10	9²	9½	6²	4²	4²	22.35
HI BERT	(Layton)	120	7	7	10²	11	10hd	5hd	5hd	54.25
BARVAL	(Scurlock)	120	3	11	11	10½	7½	6hd	6hd	9.90
K. EL BANCO	(Zufelt)	120	1	8	8½	6½	5hd	7hd	7hd	10.60
ARTILLERY BOB	(Seawthorn)	120	5	4	1½	2¹	4½	8½	8½	25.50
COL. WIGGINS	(G.L.Smith)	112	4	6	5²	7hd	8hd	9½	9½	27.20
I DID	(Basile)	113½	11	1	3hd	4½	9½	10¹	10¹	93.50
PIED PIPER	(Luther)	120	10	2	7hd	8½	11	11	11	3.10

MEDAL, $3.80, $3.30, $2.60; ON THE RIVER, $17.00, $6.90; DARBY DINGO, $4.10.

Daily Double—Petrose Girl and Medal paid $37.00

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1500. For 3-year-olds; claiming price $1500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:09. Off at 3:09½. Winner, b. f. (3) by Proph—Tiempo by Lucky Hour. Owner, E. J. Tabellario. Trainer, M. Buxton. Value, $1400, $300, $200, $100. Time, 1:47⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CHALUPA	(R.J.Martin)	103½	9	5	4hd	4¹	1½	1¹	1¹	$2.10
STAR TIME	(Delara)	111	5	10	10	10	6²	4hd	2½	.95
GIANT DRIFT	(Truschka)	106	3	1	1hd	2²	2hd	2hd	3¹	18.75
MISS WEZIE	(Claggett)	106	4	6	5¹	5hd	5²	5²	4²	12.35
OKAPI KNIGHT	(Hettinger)	112	6	3	2²	1½	3²	3²	5²	12.35
SORROWFUL	(Licausi)	105	1	7	3²	3²	4²	6²	6½	4.60
DOC YAK	(Basile)	113½	10	9	8²	7hd	7½	7²	7hd	25.00
FAY CEE	(F.A.Smith)	106	2	2	9²	8½	9²	8²	8²	3.20
BIG TOP	(Layton)	111	8	8	7¹	6²	8¹	9¹⁰	9¹⁰	10.15
SPIN STEP	(Padgett)	107	7	4	6hd	9hd	10	10	10	12.00

CHALUPA, $6.20, $3.50, $3.20; STAR TIME, $4.10, $3.50; GIANT DRIFT, $6.20.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $2500 to $2250. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 3:40. Off at 3:40½. Winner, b. g. (5) by Jean Bart—Lady Beware by Bull Dog. Owner, J. H. Miles. Trainer, E. B. Carpenter. Value, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 1:52⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
OLDOMWOOD	(Zufelt)	119	8	6	7²	4¹	2½	2hd	1hd	$3.10
QUESTION MAN	(Barr)	109	3	4	4hd	6hd	3½	3²	2¹	4.15
ELCAN	(Hufnagel)	104	9	9	9¹⁰	7hd	6¹	4²	3²	6.65
POMPOUS FOX	(Hettinger)	116	2	1	3¹	2½	1½	1hd	4¹	8.00
CHICLETTE	(Scott)	109	8	10	10¹⁰	10	10	9hd	5hd	9.00
JOBLOTS	(Woodhouse)	105	11	8	8½	9²	8²	8hd	6hd	9.00
CYPRUS P.	(Rollins)	116	5	5	5½	8¹	8¹	8hd	7hd	21.55
PIDA	(Luther)	117	1	2	6hd	5hd	5¹	5hd	8½	9.00
LAWRINSON	(Buxton)	112	4	3	1hd	2¹	4hd	9¹	9¹	12.75
WAR WINE	(Cleveland)	108	10	7	2¹	1½	7¹	10	10	11.30
WHAT HAPPENED	(Licausi)	112	7	11	11	†				5.30

†Pulled up.

OLDOMWOOD, $8.20, $4.60, $3.60; QUESTION MAN, $5.10, $4.10; ELCAN, $4.20.

FIFTH RACE—The Lanercost. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:08. Off at 4:09. Winner, b. g. (3) by Pharamonr II—Precious by Supremus. Owner, F. W. Hooper. Trainer, I. H. Parke. Value, $1850, $700, $300, $150. Time, 1:43⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PHARIO	(Scurlock)	114	8	5	5½	5¹	5²	4½	1hd	$17.35
INDIQUE	(Wright)	115	7	9	9	8hd	7¹	6¹	2½	1.15
RED FLARE	(R.J.Martin)	109	5	2	2½	2²	2hd	3¹	3hd	†12.25
COMPLEX	(Eccard)	114	1	4	4²	4½	3²	2¹	4½	12.55
FLAG DRILL	(Hansman)	109	2	3	1½	1¹	1¹	1½	5²	2.35
LOST MATE	(Woodhouse)	114	6	1	3¹	3½	6²	5hd	6²	13.40
RISEY HASH	(Truschka)	106½	9	8	7½	6¹	6¹	7²	7²	6.85
MULLINGAR	(Chaffin)	114	4	8	6½	7²	8²	8²	8¹⁰	9.50
NOT TRUE	(Breen)	115	3	7	8²	9	9	9	9	†

†M. Wexler-Good News Stable entry.

PHARIO, $36.70, $10.60, $6.00; INDIQUE, $5.50, $2.80; †RED FLARE, $5.80.

SIXTH RACE—The Inaugural Handicap. Six furlongs. Purse, $5000 added. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:40. Off at 4:40½. Winner, ch. h (8) by Insco—Green Leaf by Supremus. Owner, Woolford Farm. Trainer, E. Anspach. Value, $4325, $1000, $500, $250. Time, 1:09⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SIGNATOR	(Scurlock)	108	4	3	5²	3²	2²	1¹	1¹	$4.65
HARRIET SUE	(Layton)	109	8	1	1¹	1½	1½	2²	2²	8.40
HI GALLANT	(Delara)	109	2	7	6½	5¹	4²	3²	3²	2.00
JOHNNY JR.	(J.Martin)	113	5	8	7²	6½	5²	4½	4²	6.00
DIRECTOR J. E.	(Woodhouse)	106	6	6	8	8	7²	5²	5²	17.60
BELDINE	(Strange)	112	7	2	2hd	2¹	3½	6²	6²	.60
GOLD MINE	(Licausi)	105	1	4	4½	7²	6¹	7²	7²	17.80
CIVIL LIBERTY	(Thacker)	106	3	5	3½	4hd	8	8	8	6.15

SIGNATOR, $11.30, $6.80, $3.80; HARRIET SUE, $7.70, $4.40; HI GALLANT, $2.70.

SEVENTH RACE—The Inaugural Handicap (second division). Six furlongs. Purse, $5000 added. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 5:10. Off at 5:10. Winner, br. h. (5) by Bull Dog—Fire Lass by Pot au Feu. Owner, Dee B. Stable. Trainer, D. J. Ramsay. Value, $4425, $1000, $500, $250. Time, 1:09⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HYDRANT	(Jacobs)	107	9	3	2²	2½	1¹	1hd	1hd	$6.85
UMPYDAN	(Layton)	108	6	2	3½	1½	2hd	2²	2²	32.75
CHIPAMINK	(Strange)	116	1	7	8²	7²	4hd	3hd	3hd	20.25
OKANA	(Zufelt)	115	7	1	1½	1½	3²	4hd	4hd	6.80
QUIEN ES	(R.J.Martin)	116	8	6	4hd	5¹	5²	5½	5½	1.65
BURGOO MAID	(Scurlock)	111	4	4	5hd	4hd	6hd	6hd	6hd	6.85
DOC SULLIVAN	(Wall)	103	3	5	7hd	8²	7hd	7²	7²	11.75
BLENDELL	(Mehrtens)	102	2	9	9	9	9	9	8¹	19.25
ALABAMA	(Renick)	104	5	7	6½	6hd	8½	9	9	11.00

HYDRANT, $15.70, $8.60, $5.20; UMPYDAN, $5.60, $4.70; CHIPAMINK, $9.40.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $4000 to $3500. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 5:40. Off at 5:40½. Winner, ch. c. (4) by Diavolo—Goodway by Waygood. Owner, Fleetway Stable. Trainer, A. Robertson. Value, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 1:44⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
VOLOWAY	(G.L.Smith)	119	6	3	3²	2½	1¹	1½	1²	$8.25
MAL	(Padgett)	109	2	8	7hd	4hd	5¹	2²	2¹	3.85
MECHAIADOR	(Truschka)	108	7	5	2²	1¹	2²	3hd	3hd	9.45
TEDDYS TEA	(Dodson)	119	8	6	4²	4¹	3hd	3½	4hd	7.80
DANCING ARCHIE	(Layton)	125	4	10	11²	10hd	7hd	8²	5½	14.95
ROSE CANYON	(Licausi)	115	11	11	10²	9½	8hd	7hd	6²	5.10
ONE CENTURY	(Hansman)	115	9	9	9½	11¹	9¹	5hd	7hd	3.20
ABLE MARINE	(Scotti)	110	1	1	8²	8hd	6hd	6hd	8²	19.05
DAY COMING	(Eccard)	119	12	7	5½	6hd	11²	9²	9²	33.80
FLIGHT MAN	(Strange)	115	3	2	6²	3²	10¹	10¹	10¹	19.80
CRAZY HORSE	(Ramirez)	120	10	4	1½	3²	4½	11¹	11¹	19.05
ROMANCE BOY	(Scocca)	115	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	66.35

VOLOWAY, $18.50, $7.50, $5.60; MAL, $5.20; $4.50; MECHANIADOR, $6.50.

Tropical Park

By the Associated Press

1—4½; $2200; maiden 2-year-old fillies.

Sun Volo	117	Mon's Mary	117
She's Back	112	Red Corona	117
Verona Sands	117	Lookout Jester	117
Mel Van Orman	112	Lady Phara	117
Lecarlo	117	Miss Disco	117
Miss Snip	117	Sweet Barbara	117
Mac Fetchit	117	Ann Frances	112
Picardy Belle	117	Jean Ann	117

2—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

One Trip	115	Burdman	110
Pete's Kid	118	Jujube	110
No Quota	110	Jemima	108
Victory Maid	108	Last Frontier	113
Tyrone	110	All Charm	110
Runaway	115	Rough Honey	116
Wise Shot	110	Danger Flag	113
Kenney O.	118	Ballyrag	116

3—¾; $2500; maiden 3-year-olds; claiming.

†Jessie K. W	112	Johnstown Kid	117
Diamond Baby	117	Sip O' Tea	106
Storm Play	122	All Teddy	114
Outsider	116	Zacs Bill	117
Glory Step	117	Adorant	117
Miami Moon	112	Brogden	116
Rinarose	112	Magic Touch	111
Giants All	106	†Jodelle	113

†L. Lewis and Mrs. B. W. Miller entry.

4—¾; $3500; 3-year-olds; the Homestead.

Pomp's Gal	112	Kay Gibson	106
Merry King	108	Ringstown	114
Liberation	116	Phantasy	108
Lt. Bill	122	Lemmo	108
Ruling Time	122	Alatimo	119
High Lea	119	Roman Belle	114
The Problem	119	Gregalach	122
Joaljoy	114	Mel McCready	114

5—1 1-16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Sly Manner	107	Felt Hat	111
Shoot First	108	Rough News	108
War's Dun	*12	Ompalo	108
Wishihadagal	111	Jacian	113
David's Crag	108	Smooth Gallop	102
Hasty Brook	108	Fomest	108
Cee Raf	113	John Hunnicutt	113
Expose	108	Chickore	113

6—1 1-16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Gothic	113	Alex Barth	113
Darby Dimout	113	†Anti Climax	113
†Witch Sir	113	F. B. Eye	108
Top Reward	108	Incoming	113
†Onamax	112	Sir Song	113
He Rolls	113	†Cencerro	113

†Schlosser and Osborne entry.
‡Havahome Stable entry.

7—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Jet Plane	104	Coga	104
Fagranny	109	Sammie's Image	104
Pete's Best	109	Peace Talk	113
Unequalled	104	Airusha	109
Crisis	104	O.I. Lady	104
Pilateer	115	Mr. Zip	109
Mescara	114	Pooka	114
Woodmere	104	Pagrace	104

8—1 1-16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Grevville	111	Dutchill B.	113
Bellclapper	113	Sun Galomar	116
Materialize	113	Sure Hit	108
Air Raider	113	O'Goody	111
Bold Front	108	Pinckney	107
Malaie Daisie	102	Nancy's Baby	108
Madlyn K.	102	Rough Kid	107
Busy Man	113	Time Book	112

TROPICAL PARK SELECTIONS

1—Red Carona, Lookout Jester, Sun Volo.
2—Jujube, Tyrone, Rough Honey.
3—JOHNSTOWN KID, Miami Moon, All Teddy.
4—Gregalach, The Problem, Lt. Bill.
5—Jacian, Felt Hat, Wishihadagal.
6—Darby Dimout, Alex Barth, Sir Song.
7—Mescara, Airusha, Unequalled.
8—Sun Galomar, Dutchill B., Madlyn K.

Post Consensus

AT TROPICAL PARK

1—Mel Van Orman, Red Carona, Mon's Mary.
2—JUJUBE, Tyrone, Victory Maid.
3—Johnstown Kid, Jessie K. W., Miami Moon.
4—Alatimo, Lt. Bill, Ringstown.
5—Fomest, Felt Hat, Cee Raf.
6—Cencerro, Onamax, Top Reward.
7—Unequaled, Woodmere, Jet Plane.
8—Dutchill B., Madlyn K., Nancy's Baby.

Golf Secretary Named

St. Andrews, Scotland, March 5 (AP).—A 38-year-old Royal Naval officer, Comdr. J. A. Storer Carson, today was appointed secretary of the famed St. Andrews Golf Club.

Garibaldi Faces Koverly in Mat Feature at Arena

Chick Garibaldi, baby member of the "Grapplin' Garibaldis," will make his bid for permanent headline wrestling recognition in tonight's co-feature match against George (K. O.) Koverly, the Hollywood (Calif.) villain, at Turner's Arena.

Garibaldi is the latest of the noted Italian family to seek fame and fortune in the ring, and locally he has made a big hit with the fans. But tonight he goes against one of the roughest wrestlers in the business and will have to be at his best if he hopes to win.

As an added incentive, Promoter Joe Turner is offering the winner a "championship" match next Wednesday night with Frank (Powerhouse) Sexton, the recognized world's "titleholder."

Koverly last week hung a defeat on Natie Brown, the burly Washington grappler, who will seek to redeem himself in a double windup bout against the hard-hitting pro footballer, Eddie Michaels. Brown is anxious for a rematch with Koverly.

Kola Kwariani, the Russian, will face Ed (Strangler) White in the semiwindup. In other matches, Dick Craddock, local boy, faces Abe Stein, and Bob Herman opposes Chuck Ross. First bout is at 8:45.

Landon Edges Wash.-Lee, 38-37

With a thrilling 38-37 victroy over favored Washington-Lee High, Landon School basketers yesterday closed their 1946 season with a record of 12 victories and 9 defeats.

W.-L. held a 22-18 margin at half time of the clash at the Landon gym, but the hosts came back strongly in the second half. Finally, it was a foul goal by Steve Simpson which decided matters.

Don Amussen, guard, led the victors' scoring with 18 points.

Landon.	G	FG	P	Wash.-Lee.	G	FG	P
Simpson,f	1	2	4	Currin,f	4	0	8
Harris,f	2	0	4	Garber,f	4	1	9
Kacy,c	2	0	4	Chalfant,c	3	0	6
Amussen,g	6	4	16	Binstead,g	4	3	10
W.Smith,g	3	0	6	Woolschlager,g	2	0	4
Armstrong,g	2	0	4				
Totals	16	6	38	Totals	17	3	37

Score at half-time—Washington-Lee, 22; Landon, 18.

Carolina Cagers Get Garden Bid

Charlotte, N. C., March 5 (AP).—The University of North Carolina got the bid late today to represent District Three in the eastern playoffs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Barketball Tournament in Madison Square Garden, March 21-23, it was announced by Norman Shepard, district chairman.

Four eastern teams—NYU, Harvard, Muhlenberg and North Caroline—will compete in the Garden tournament for the right to represent the east in the finals against the western winner, on the same floor March 26. The western playoffs will be held at Kansas City.

Fair Grounds

1—¾; $1200; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Peri Air, 110 (Wallace)	2.80	2.80	2.40
Beau Sweep, 115 (Brooks)		6.40	3.40
Arrows Away, 120 (Allagaier)			2.80

Real Sweet, Rareback, Low Bid, Sun Cherie, Come Back.

2—¾; $1200; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Viola Wise, 111 (Wallace)	21.40	8.20	5.60
J. F. Curry, 119 (Pratt)		5.40	4.40
Temeru, 119 (Dillon)			5.00

Toney's Ruler, Four Bells, Home Display, Supremo As Bold, General Gems, Diesel Sand.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $33.20.

3—¾; $1200; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Valdina Clown, 123 (Williams)	17.80	9.80	5.20
*Paula's Star, 119 (Bezzy)		14.40	6.40
Son's Style, 115 (Leblanc)			3.80

*Amperage, Sister Fox, Audrey M., Bessie Vance, Quick Tool, Blob Del, Good Show, *Preeboy, Solid Sender.
*Field.

4—¼; $1300; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Elbekay, 116 (Lo Turco)	4.00	3.20	2.80
Bull Dog Miss, 108 (Wallace)		5.20	3.20
Black Knave, 119 (Williams)			3.80

Mobilelo, Wise Port, Lucky Pair, Atomic Age, My David, Bold Dandy, Dark Lace.

5—1 1-16; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Walkie Talkie, 122 (Smith)	11.00	5.00	4.40
Equanimous, 122 (Allgaier)		5.60	3.40
Raydel, 116 (Brooks)			7.40
Romrey, *Western Prince, Drollen, Captain Eddie, *Go Chicago, *Good Hunting, Good Ground, Moretto, Minneluss.
*Field.			

6—1 1-16; $1200; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Hi Henry, 120 (Johnson)	5.60	3.60	2.80
*Boden's Pal, 108 (Keefe)		12.00	5.00
Semper, 116 (Adams)			4.00

*Onus, Lestabert, Our Bien, Solvent, *Yawhijo, Drum Fire, Four Tens, Executive.
*Field.

7—1 1-16; $15,000;

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl, 30, With Spinster History, Weighs Marriage Offer From Devoted Widower, 50; Her Parents Frown on Him; She Asks Help

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 30 years old, live with my parents and have a good job as private secretary. I do not smoke, drink or dance. I do love movies and attend church regularly. As a girl I seldom went out with boys, thinking my education should come first. Now I am never asked out by men my age, although I am daily associated with men, most of whom are married, however.

Three years ago I met a man 20 years my senior. His wife had died the preceding year and he had lost a daughter before that. He has another daughter, 21, also a secretary, who lives with him. He is very much in love with me and has given me several very nice gifts. My parents strongly object. They say he is too old for me; also, that I should not consider a man who has been married.

I have been out with him several times, a fact my parents do not know. Things would be very unpleasant for me if they did. Now he thinks I should drop concealment as he wants to buy me an engagement ring. He always makes a lot over me, tells me how much he loves me, couldn't do without me, etc., although I never tell him such things. He attends church regularly with his daughter, who also thinks a lot of me.

Should Parents Make Decision?

WE ARE both very quiet and think marriage should last a lifetime; and we are very happy when together, having had only a few quarrels. Do you think the difference in our ages would be a handicap in later years? Should I try to forget him? Try to become interested in someone my own age, whom my parents might approve? At present, he has a job yielding sufficient income for comfortable living, although he has no money saved, due to expenses incurred by sickness and deaths in his family.

I am accustomed to my own income, to spend as I wish. At my age, should I let my parents dictate, or should I make my own decisions, even if it means leaving home and maybe seeking work in another city? This man lives about 15 miles from my home. Please advise me. L. G.

Ignore Parents; Trust Yourself

DEAR L. G.: In trying to grope your way to a right decision, it seems to me you are overlooking the fundamental question, namely: If you felt yourself to be a free agent in the matter, would you welcome marriage to this man? Is it your belief that you could be happy, could have a good life as his wife, if you weren't under pressure from your parents to dismiss him?

Your letter sheds very little light on these questions. Your only glimmer of sentiment is in the statement, "We are very happy when together." That is a very good sign; but I wonder why you never ditto his ardent declarations? Are you much less smitten, less enthused, than he? Or just awkward, timid, because a novice at serious romance and hence carefully guarded in relation to him, although recognizing mutual love?

It is what you factually know and honestly feel about this man, and not what your dictatorial parents profess to think, that should determine the outcome here. At 30, you are well past the age of owing subservience to their will, much less their prejudices,—and as I see the picture, their attitude is unreasoningly possessive and nothing more.

Age Important As One Thinks

IT DOESN'T make sense to sniff at the man for being a widower. Rather, his considerable history of marriage is a good character credential, indicating loyalty, steadiness, and reliability in the role of husband. Also, his camaraderie with his daughter and her amiability toward you are favorable signs, suggesting a civilized family strain. Too, he speaks with great self respect, much to his credit, in urging you to "drop concealment" of the courtship.

The difference in ages is only as important as you personally construe it to be. If his companionship gives you real happiness now, it is safe to assume that you are genuinely compatible in taste, temperament and social tempo; and that his settled widower personality makes him the natural complement to your longtime sobersides spinster type. As for what the future holds,—why not placidly count on the best, if the present is good? Your parents' nagging on the point is rude, rank selfishness, in my opinion—intended to rout this possibility of your escaping from them to a life of your own.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

ANY WOMAN who can take one of those awkward-age red houses with bow-windows and change its very atmosphere so that it is charmingly sedate outside and gay but restful inside is a real genius. And that is just what attractive Mrs. Curtis Munson has done with her house near Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown.

Mrs. Munson saw the war out in France, where she did a big job for the Red Cross in Paris while her husband was voyaging the Seven Seas with the United States Navy.

Now, to the delight of their friends in the Capital, they have settled down in Washington.

At present the Munsons are hosts to blue-eyed and beautiful Lady Burney, American wife of Britain's clever inventor, Sir Dennis Burney. (I forget just what Sir Dennis invents but I think it's something without which automobiles simply won't BUDGE.)

The other afternoon Mrs. Munson asked friends for cocktails in honor of Lady Burney. The latter was catching up on news of happenings in Washington since her last visit here before the war when she was guest of Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor.

Also receiving a share of welcome was popular Rodolfo Garcia Arias, until last summer Argentine charge d'affaires in Washington, now Argentine Ambassador to the Pan American Union.

Mrs. Warren Austin was being complimented by Prof. Bruce Hopper on her snappily tilted hat of black glycerined ostrich. Distinguished Senator Austin was looking so cheerful and being so entertaining that one felt the ship of state may not be going on the rocks after all.

And, speaking of ships, there was dashing Admiral Gerauld Wright with his handsome dark-eyed wife, also Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, looking very fit after their Southern vacation; Mrs. Kent Legare wearing a becoming pink feather hat with her smart black afternoon dress, and Herbert Elliston escorting his lovely blonde wife.

Mrs. Gilpin was chatting with the James R. Reynolds and with Mrs. Cassatt Davis of Philadelphia. Mrs. Davis owns a farm near the Ervins, outside the Quaker City, but running a farm is mere child's play for her. Her war career began with the French medical service in Brazzaville and Lake Chad, included a job with Lend Lease, and ended with a tour for OSS.

Representative and Mrs. Richard B. Wigglesworth stopped by the Munsons on their way to a dinner party, Mrs. Wigglesworth wearing a gay spring print dinner dress. Other friends welcoming Lady Burney included Col. and Mrs. William Maddox, Mrs. Higginson Rogers, Mrs. Carrere Barbour, Carroll Glover, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Capt. and Lady Mary Abel Smith Mrs. Arthur Fowler and Col. Ian McAlpin.

ATTRACTIVE Claude James, daughter of well-known New York editor Edwin L. James, gave a cocktail party the other day to celebrate the arrival of a brand-new litter of pedigreed French poodles.

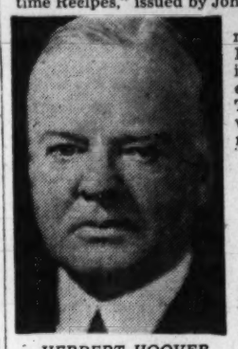
Clever Claude thought up a novel way to pay the maternity bill for the pups. She shared it out among her friends in return for the right to guess the number and color of the puppies in the litter. Nearest guesser got a baby poodle as a prize!

DEPARTMENT of two-edged compliments. "Please, dear," said one of my friends," don't write about my dinner party! Absolutely EVERYONE reads your column and the people I didn't invite would be sure to see it and feel hurt!" Query: When is a column too widely read for its own good?

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Herbert Hoover's Food Saving Rules

"WE MUST ENTER A PERIOD of sacrifice for our country and for democracy." Such was the appeal Herbert C. Hoover made to American women in a little 64-page brown booklet, "Wartime Recipes," issued by John Wanamaker at the time of World War I.



HERBERT HOOVER

The little booklet, given me by one of my colleagues seven years ago, is one that I have treasured, since it contains Six Saving Principles and many recipes and general suggestions for household economies. The advice is just as applicable today a when Mr. Hoover gave it as Food Commissioner during the First World War.

The Six Principles were:
Save the Wheat
Save the Meat
Save the Milk
Save the Fats
Save the Sugar
Save the Fuel

It was also suggested that perishable foods and local supplies be used. This should still be the rule. This advice and the following General Rules should be followed devoutly today:

GENERAL RULES

Buy less, serve smaller portions.
Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."
Don't eat a fourth meal.
Don't limit the plain food to growing children.
Watch out for the waster in the community.
Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in Europe.

In the chapter, "Save Bread by Eating More Vegetables," is given a recipe for Corn Fritters. Most anyone, at times, would rather have a crunchy corn fritter than a slice of bread. This is the recipe:

CORN FRITTERS

To one cup canned corn (or fresh grated in season) add ½ cup milk, the yolk of 1 egg, ½ teaspoon salt, dash of black pepper and ½ cup flour. Beat well. Beat the white of 1 egg to a stiff froth, stir in 1 teaspoon baking powder. Put lard or drippings into a saucepan; when hot drop mixture by spoonfuls into the deep fat. When brown on one side turn and brown the other side. Take out with a skimmer do not pierce with a fork as it makes them heavy); drain on brown paper and serve very hot.

Under meat suggestions is given a recipe for Surrey Stew. This requires but 1 pound of stewing, or any lean beef.

SURREY STEW

Season a tablespoon of flour—any kind EXCEPT wheat, with pepper and salt. Cut into dices two carrots and one turnip. Melt 1 tablespoon drippings in a casserole and when hot put in meat, cut into convenient pieces, and dip in seasoned flour. When meat is golden brown, take it out and put in 2 thinly sliced onions. Fry lightly and stir in any flour left from coating the meat. Replace the meat and add diced vegetables. Add a small bunch of herbs and 2 cloves if desired. Pour in a cup and one half hot water; cover casserole and place in moderate oven, 325 degrees, for 2½ hours. The stew may also be simmered on top of the stove, if care is taken to prevent burning. Add seasoning to taste if necessary, and take out the herbs. Serves 4.

Under the suggestions for desserts that save butter, is a recipe for Apple Sauce Cake. This is made with drippings, since the spice flavors blend with the drippings to make a flavorsome cake.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

Sift ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon cloves with 1½ cups flour. Cream ½ cup drippings with 1 cup of sugar, add 1 cup unsweetened apple sauce to which has been added 1 teaspoon soda and then 1 cup raisins. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 40 minutes.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

It's All in Getting Used to It

ANYWAY, if the bulge in the price line doesn't hold, I'll have this comfort. I'm completely oriented, as they say in the Army, for the inflation era.

Take hats. I understand it's been impossible to make price control work on hats, because who can evaluate the artistry with which Madame Snitz, or even Sadie Gink sews a cluster of hydrangeas into a nest of ribbon and maline?

Hence, when I pick up a little confection of flowers, bows and bird's wings, and ask the price, I don't even bat an eyelash when I hear it's $37.50 or $49.75. When I try on a hat and find it's only $15, I begin to wonder what's wrong with it. And I smirkingly agree with saleswomen who tell me a hat anywhere from $12 to $20 is "remarkable for that price." Yet it wasn't so long ago that we white-collar people went downtown intending to spend as much as $10—even $12.50 if we had to—on a really smart cheapeau whose lines would be good next season.

But—why should I question prices when I hear that's the only way to get production?

Furs have also prepared me to accept inflation graciously. I've become so accustomed to seeing "fabulous" mink jackets quoted at anywhere from $2500 to $5000 that I no longer wonder who buys them. And it seems the most natural thing in the world for me to discover that the one pair of earrings I admire in a case or a window are priced at $295. Nor do I feel any surprise when I notice a price tag on a blouse says $22.50. Hazy, far-off and forgotten is the era when I associated a blouse with a $5 bill.

MY ORIENTATION on suits has been more gradual. First I accepted the $49.50 suit as a little knockabout number. Then I began to think nothing at all when a suit in which I was mildly interested was never less than $55. Then saleswomen began to show me the $69.50 suits to start with, and then the $72.95. Eventually $89.50 became a familiar pricing. Now I have reached the stage when I smile and promise faithfully to come back later when I am told that a suit is $140.

It certainly does show how you can get used to things. Anyway, who am I to question prices when manufacturers must live? And they do make much better profits on the higher priced lines.

Once in a while, though, I slip. The other day when I was told that some silk I was looking at was $12.50 a yard, I exclaimed before I could catch myself, "Too much money!" Naturally the saleswoman looked at me as if I were an old pre-Atomic fuddy-duddy. Hereafter, I will have enough presence of mind to object to the color or the design.

I have also reached the stage where mass luncheons at hotels seem a basement bargain at $3.75. And when my more prosperous and dazzling friends tell of spending from $75 to $100 in a night club in a single evening, it seems no different from a bill for 75 cents at a hamburger stand. I suppose if I were to entertain friends at the Jungle Gardens I would first, as a matter of course, cash my insurance policy.

I AM ALSO happy to report I have acquired what is known as inflation psychology, and I'll be there ready to jump into the basket for the balloon's takeoff. What I mean is, I've gotten into the "everybody's doing it" mood. I've already rushed down town to buy several things I didn't need because my neighbors warned me they'd be a lot higher later. I've already bought my midsummer hat, and am looking around for a fall number because there's no telling where prices may be six months from now. Anyway, didn't a Senator say the other day that a little inflation might be good for us? That's probably why the Senate cut the OPA appropriation in half.

It troubles me that I'm not yet oriented to rising food and rent costs. I still have some quaint old-fashioned ideas along those lines—possibly because controls and subsidies have kept such prices nearer to prewar levels. But I did notice that when citrus fruits did their skyrocketing, when controls were temporarily dropped, that I didn't even bother to find out what had run up my grocery bill.

So, if a little later, sugar is 27 cents a pound and oranges 72 cents a dozen, as they were in 1920, I'll probably pay through the nose cheerfully—that is, if I have anything to pay with.

You Can Still Lose 10 Pounds by Easter

SO you had every good intention of going on the 18-day diet but never quite got around to it? And Junior turned the papers you'd saved into the scrap drive? Stop procrastinating—we're a jump ahead of you. We've prepared reprints of Ida Jean Kain's slimming series and you can secure copies by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Ida Jean Kain's 18-Day Diet, The Washington Post, 1337 E st.

Betty Smith Becomes Bride

Making their home in San Juan, Puerto Rico, are **Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Baker,** who were married February 10 in Petworth Methodist Church. The bride is the former **Betty Heath Smith,** daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Heath of Takoma Park, Md., and the bridegroom is son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Baker of California.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Fred C. Heath, wore a chartreuse suit with fuchsia accessories and corsage of white orchids.

Miss Lorraine Snead was maid of honor. Fred Russell acted as best man and Edward Johnson and Vincent Casella were ushers.

The bridegroom, who studied at Harvard and was graduated from George Washington Law School, was director of the Territorial Food Program Division of the Department of Agriculture. He is now special assistant to Gov. Rex G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico.

Ration Points

March 6, 1946

SUGAR: Stamp 39 is now valid.

Symphony Report Luncheon Today

The final report luncheon of the National Symphony's sustaining fund drive, which was extended from February 21 to March 6, will be held today at the Mayflower Hotel at 12:30 p. m.

Dr. Luther Evans, librarian of Congress, will be principal speaker.

Mrs. C. C. Glover, jr., chairman, urges workers to bring in final reports.

Friends of the orchestra who have not been solicited for subscriptions may send contributions to campaign headquarters at 1727 K st.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

If there were more men like Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt around, President Truman would have easier sailing. The other day in Chicago, Wyatt was guest speaker at a banquet of the National Association of Home Builders, 3200 strong, all hostile, all prepared to boo at the man who proposed revolutionary building reforms in order to complete three million homes in two years.

As Wyatt arose, the atmosphere was charged with hostility. However, he told stories, explained his program, made no antagonistic statements.

"If you gentlemen are against this program, then you don't understand it," Wyatt said. "It's my fault for not making it clear."

After 45 minutes, having won over a considerable part of the audience, he stopped. Then for 45 minutes more he answered questions. Every inch of the way he fought for his program of low-cost housing for veterans.

Finally, when he finished, every builder in the huge dining room rose to his feet and cheered.

Prior to Wyatt's speech, the National Association of Home Builders had adopted a resolution opposing premium payments of 600 million dollars to spur housing. Wyatt proposed these premiums to be paid to manufacturers of building materials who increased their normal production. The more they increased production, the greater the incentive payment they would receive. But the building industry, wanting increased prices, had voted emphatically against this plan.

After his speech, however, the directors of the home builders reversed themselves and telegraphed Congress in support of Wyatt's plan for incentive payments as a premium to those who produced most.

New Boss for Germany

It got practically no publicity, but an appointment far more important than that of Ed Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy was made the other day when Maj. Gen. John Hilldring became Assistant Secretary of State in charge of occupied areas.

Upon the way Hildring does his job will depend in part whther we have war again with Germany and Japan.

The State Department had planned to put these enemy countries under the direction of a civilian administrator, but as the result of some interesting backstage wire-pulling, an Army officer was appointed instead.

The maneuvering goes back to General Eisenhower's return to Washington from Europe when he went to Secretary of State Byrnes and urged that the Army be relieved of governing Germany as soon as possible.

"The Army will, of course, continue to maintain law and order," Eisenhower told Byrnes. "But governing occupied countries is not the job of the Army."

Secretary Byrnes, however, demurred. Harassed with diplomatic problems all over the world, he did not want the terrific headache of governing Germany and Japan dumped on the State Department doorstep. Finally, however, he suggested the appointment of Gen. Lucius Clay as chairman of a Government committee to advise on Germany.

General Eisenhower, disappointed, immediately cabled Secretary of War Patterson, then in Japan. Patterson cabled back that General Clay was too valuable where he was in Germany, could not return to Washington. Patterson also expressed disappointment that Byrnes was not ready to relieve the Army and take over the German problem in toto.

So, after more behind-the-scenes jockeying, it was agreed that a special Assistant Secretary of State be appointed to begin setting up civilian government for Germany and Japan.

That was how General Hilldring, a hard-boiled Army officer, happened to join the diplomatic service, somewhat against his will, as head of the future civilian governments of Germany and Japan.

Note—General Hilldring is unpretentious, sincere, honest, hard-working, believes the Army has no business doing civilian jobs. He will be a definite asset to the State Department.

Spanish-Nazi Cooperation

Most amazing thing about the present pressure on Spain is why the Allies waited so long to bring it. The secret files of the State Department reveal that on January 28, 1944, British Ambassador Lord Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare) sent a hot note to Franco giving a detailed list of German agents and what they were doing to the Allies.

At this date, the Allies were firmly entrenched in Africa and Italy, with the Germans in retreat and unable to start any fireworks in Spain.

On March 9, 1944, Ambassador Carlton Hayes, a devout admirer of Franco, finally got around to forwarding the State Department a copy of the British protest. Here are the German agents listed by the British whose activities they demanded Franco stop:

1. The chief of the organization in Spain is Gustav Lenz, a captain in the German army.

2. An assistant to Lenz who is valued for his Spanish contacts in Madrid is Joaquim Canaris.

3. Another associate of Lenz is Eberhardt Kieckbusch. This man sends agents to the United Kingdom and the U. S. A.

4. Hermann Baltzer. This German espionage agent is believed to be in charge of the coast-watching organization in which Spanish observers are employed.

5. Gustav Fock. Directs agents in Barcelona and North Africa.

6. Hans von Buch. This agent supervises the transportation of German agents by air routes.

7. Kurt von Rohrscheidt. Directs and operates spies in Spain.

8. Karl Schwartz von Berg. This agent has many contacts throughout Spain with Lenz sabotage organizations, and has been particularly active in the Gibraltar area.

9. Doctor Weiss. This German agent visits Seville and Barcelona; he is known to specialize in collecting information on Allied aircraft and armaments. He directs German agents outside of Spain.

10. Karl Heinrich Albrecht Grosspaetsch. Travels in Spain as a liaison officer between various sections of the German intelligence service.

11. Dembinsky.—A German agent who collects information from ports in the South of Spain.

12. Fredrich Kreh is a technical specialist and valued assistant of the Lenz staff.

13. Hermann von Wehckstern directs a network of agents who operate in Lisbon and Barcelona; He also obtains military information from North Africa and has recently been awarded a decoration by the German government for his important work.

14. Hans Gude is under Lenz in charge of the marine section.

Yet the State Department continued sending oil and cotton to Franco.

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Boy, 3, Found Unhurt In 40-Foot Well

Petersburg, Va., March 5 (AP).—Three-year old Garland Wayne Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garland Allen of Colonial Heights plunged 40 feet to the bottom of an abandoned well at the home of his aunt in Colonial Heights yesterday afternoon but escaped injury.

Colonial Heights firemen were called when it was discovered that the body was in the well but a neighbor, A. B. Bass, meanwhile rescued the child from the pit with a wire cable. There was no water in the well but its bottom was thick with mud.

Brewery Lays Off 15

Cumberland, Md., March 5 (AP).—Effects of a Federal Government order limiting use of grain in production of beer and other alcoholic beverages was felt in the employment line here today with the announcement that 15 Queen City Brewing Co. workers had been laid off.

Hicswas Plead for Son's Life, Citing Head Injury as Boy

By the United Press

The parents of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa and his family physician tearfully pleaded with the War Department yesterday to spare the 20-year-old youth who has been sentenced by an Army court-martial to die for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hicswa and Dr. Stephen W. Lesko of Wallington, N. J., appealed for clemency on grounds the youth was mentally unbalanced as result of a head injury suffered when he was 12 years old.

They pleaded personally with Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, Army Judge Advocate General, and an Army Board of Review. Their testimony was taken under advisement and the case will be sent through regular channels to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and President Truman.

The parents wept as they left the hearing.

"Oh, I hope they will save my boy," Mrs. Hicswa cried. "The general was such a nice man. Maybe he will do something."

"Don't worry, mama," her husban comforted. "Everything is going to be all right."

Dr. Lesko said he testified that the youth was an epileptic subject to mental seizures as a result of a skull injury suffered when a playmate threw him into a pit some eight years ago. He presented affidavits from Wallington residents who said they saw young Hicswa have fits several times after he suffered the head injury.

What's Going On And Where

Service Activities

Veterans Information Center, 14th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., expert advice on GI loans, job-seeking, personal problems, housing, schooling and surplus property advantages.

Victory Canteen for Service Men and Women and Veterans, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., club opens at 11 a. m.

United Nations Service Center, 500 North Capitol st., enlisted and officers canteen and lodging.

Servicemen's Club No. 1, 308 9th st. nw., enlisted canteen, dance, 8 p. m.; nightly lodging.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., bridge classes, 7:30 p. m.; square dance, 8:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw. (8th st. and Pennsylvania ave.), voice recordings, 6 p. m.; games, 8 p. m.

USO Penthouse, 17th and K sts. nw., open house, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.; games, crafts, dancing, 9 p. m.

USO, YMCA, 18th and G sts. nw., sightseeing, 1:30 p. m.; mixed glee club, 7 p. m.; dance, 8:30 p. m.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and Q sts. nw., bingo, 8:30 p. m.

Public Events

National Archives, Constitution ave. between 9th and 10th sts., records of veterans' rewards, including pension papers of Deborah Gannett, who served in the Revolutionary War; World War II surrender documents, captured German banners, Texas Centennial exhibit, open 8:45 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th st. and New York ave. nw., fiftieth annual exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club; exhibit of water colors by Donald H. Robertson, open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Pan American Union, 17th st. and Constitution ave. nw., exhibit of water colors of Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico, open9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, Engineering and Industry Building, Northwest Gallery, high school photographic salon, open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Library of Congress, maps division, main building, 1st st. between East Capitol and B sts. se., "secret" charts and maps by the AAF Aeronautical Chart Service, open 9 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, 10th st. and Constitution ave. nw., special exhibit of paintings by C. P. Guppe, other exhibits, open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

National Gallery of Art, 6th st. and Constitution ave. nw., general survey hours, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.; open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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"Quality Liquors Since 1849"

TERRY

NO, SIR, MR. SANDHURST WOULDN'T HAVE SLIPPED BY ME... BUT THAT ORDERLY OF HIS CAME OUT OF HERE—I COULDN'T SEE HIS FACE, BUT I'VE SEEN HIM IN THAT PARKA PLENTY TIMES...
THAT MUST HAVE BEEN SANDHURST IN THE PARKA! WE FOUND THE ORDERLY KNOCKED OUT ON THE FLOOR! WHY WAS A CIVILIAN RESTRICTED TO THESE QUARTERS?
I DUNNO, SIR, BUT THE TALK WAS THAT HE WAS UNDER SORT OF HOUSE ARREST UNTIL THE INTELLIGENCE PEOPLE COULD QUESTION SOME GAL IN THE HOSPITAL!
UNTIL WE KNOW MORE ABOUT ALL THIS, BETTER TURN OUT THE GUARD... WE'LL GO TO THE HOSPITAL!
WILL YOU TAKE THAT CALL, ERNIE? I'M TRYING TO TACTFULLY CHASE THIS BIG CHINESE WHO KEEPS HANGING AROUND OUTSIDE THE GATE!
GUARD ROOM—SGT. BECKWEY... GO AHEAD... CIVILIAN NAMED SANDHURST MISSING FROM ROOM IN BUILDING #12.... WAS BEING DETAINED PENDING TESTIMONY OF GIRL NOW IN POST HOSP...

JOE PALOOKA

SWINE! YOU WEIGH LIKE THE GREAT PIG THAT YOU ARE!
WHERE'S TINY?
HE TALKED SO MUCH AND LAUGHED SO... THAT HE COULDN'T KEEP UP. HE'LL PROBABLY BE HERE IN AN HOUR. HE MIGHT DUCK IN THE OCEAN TO COOL OFF TOO.
GET HIM ABOARD FAST! NO ONE'S AROUND. IS HE FINISHED?
YES!

MARY WORTH

WELL! I SUPPOSE THIS HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR A LONG TIME? ..THEY SAY A WIFE IS ALWAYS THE LAST TO KNOW!
ALICE, DARLING! DON'T JUMP AT CONCLUSIONS..!
YES, DEAR! DON'T MAKE A FOOL OF YOURSELF! I MERELY TOOK NEYSA TO DINNER, SO WE COULD TALK OVER...
SO! YOU'RE ON HER SIDE NOW? AND SHE LIED TO ME ABOUT MEETING HER "LITERARY AGENT"...?
WHY...YOU ROTTEN, HOME-WRECKING...!

WINNIE WINKLE

ALL I HOPE IS, THAT THIS WORKS!!
SNIFF-SNIFF- SMELLS GOOD! WHAT'S COOKIN' AROUND HERE -- M'MMMMM!!!
GOTCHA!
THINGS HAVE COME TO A PRETTY PASS, WHEN THE BOSS HAS TO TRAP HIS STENOGRAPHERS TO GET HIS WORK DONE!!

MICKEY FINN

SO, OLD PICKLE-PUSS WASN'T HURT IN THE WRECK, EH, MICKEY?
NOT A BIT, TOM! KITTY SAID SHE WAS JUST SUFFERING A LITTLE FROM SHOCK! BOY-O-BOY, WE SURE WERE LUCKY!
MICHAEL! A CAB JUST STOPPED IN FRONT OF OUR HOUSE!—WHY, IT'S MR. KING!
YES, MICKEY—AS SOON AS I FOUND OUT THAT PAULA WAS OKAY, I TOOK THE NEXT TRAIN BACK!
D-DIDN'T KITTY COME BACK WITH YOU?
NO! SHE FELT THAT SHE SHOULD GO ON TO SCHRUBVILLE WITH PAULA—AND STAY WITH HER UNTIL SHE'S COMPLETELY OVER THE SHOCK!
!

DIXIE DUGAN

WHO GAVE YOU PERMISSION TO WEAR MY CLOTHES?
PLEASE — LET'S NOT BE JUVENILE ABOUT THIS
AW DON'T BE CROSS, DIXIE — I SUGGESTED WE GO TEA DANCING — LET ME CALL UP A PAL AND GET A DATE FOR PATSY AND —
NO!
SHE'S JUST JEALOUS, JUD
JEALOUS ??
— OF A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD ??
SLAM.
HUH? WHAT'D SHE SAY??

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

RECKON YA WON'T NEED A GAG, MISS!... THESE WALLS IS AWFUL THICK!
SO IS YOUR UGLY HEAD—IF YOU THINK YOU CAN GET AWAY WITH THIS!
I'M KINDA SORRY—BUT TH' BOSS SAID IF ANY SNOOPERS COME AROUND, I WAS TO GET RID OF 'EM—OR ELSE HE'D LASH ME!
A push by No-Brow and the roll-away stairs slip into the attic room!
As two automatic doors flap shut, closing the opening in the ceiling!

DOTTY

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

THIS NOTE MAY EXPLAIN THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF DOC KALE...
OH-OH! A DOMINO.. ROLLED UP IN IT!
SERGEANT: THIS TIME YOU DREW A BLANK! BUT TONIGHT YOU'LL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE—I'LL STRIKE AGAIN! "DOMINO"
WELL, OF ALL TH....
WHAT BRINGS YOU TO CLINKERTON, SERGEANT?

MYRTLE

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Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Wednesday, March 6, 1946

WEDNESDAY — WASHINGTON — E.S.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Prelude, 6:05-7. Town Clock (Trafton Robertson), 7:10-9. David Wills, 7:45. News, 6, 7, 8:30.	WRC Almanac, 5:30. Bill Herson, 6-9. News; 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30. World Round up, 8. Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:32. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30. Musical Clock, 6:05. Paiges, 8:30.	News, 6, 7, 8. Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9.	Hunnicutt, 6-9. News, 6:30, 7, 8:15. Devotions, 6:45.	Corn Squeezing Time, 5:45-6:45. News, 7, 7:30, 8. Godfrey, 7-9:45. Mahoney, 7:40
9	:00 Breakfast Club :15 (Jon McNeil) :30 (Jack Owen) :45 (Nancy Martin)	Honeymoon in New York News; Melodies Broadway Melodies	News; Musical Clock To Be Announced Listen Ladies Music to Remember	News; Music In Air Music in the Air Musical Reveille Traffic Court	Clean Up Quiz Capt. Cash " Bing Crosby	News; Godfrey Arthur Godfrey " Home Service Daily
10	:00 My True Story :15 " " " ; News :30 Church Hymns :45 Listening Post	Robert St. John Lora Lawton Road of Life Joyce Jordan	Once Over Lightly Faith In Our Time Musical Comedy Gems Tommy Johnson Plays	News; Music Hall Music Hall " "	Open House " News; Open House Open House	Valiant Lady Light of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelor's Children
11	:00 Breakfast With :15 Tom Breneman :30 Ruth Crane :45 "	Fred Waring " Barry Cameron David Harum	News; Cecil Brown Elsa Maxwell Take It Easy Time Victor Lindlahr	News; Symphony Hare McDonald's "My Country at War"	Blessed Eventer Prize Show Tufty Topics Prize Show	Amanda Second Husband A Woman's Life Aunt Jenny
12	:00 President Truman :15 " " :30 News; Evans :45 Ted Malone	President Truman " Matinee Today "	President Truman " Hymns You Love Finders Keepers	President Truman " Lunch with Randy Brooks	President Truman " News; Missing Persons Musicale; Hit	President Truman " Helen Trent Our Gal Sunday
1	:00 Baukhage Talking :15 Constance Bennett :30 Music Box :45 (Trafton Robertson)	Nancy Osgood " A Miss and a Male Morgan Beatty	News; Warren Morton Downey Story Book Friends John J. Anthony	News; Music Musical Bouquets Navy Band "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins Young Dr. Malone Road of Life
2	:00 (Ida Clark) :15 Fish Industries :30 Bride and Groom :45 (John Nelson)	Guiding Light Today's Children Woman in White Masquerade	News; Cedric Foster Let's Waltz Queen for a Day " " "	News; Rhythm Spotlight on Rhythm " " " " " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Second Mrs. Burton Perry Mason Rosemary Tena and Tim
3	:00 Al Pearce :15 " " :30 Accent on Music :45 Ladies Be Seated	Woman of America Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness	WOL Open House (With M. C. Frank Blair; Variety, Sports, Music, News)	News; Tea for Two Tea for Two " " " " " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Aunt Mary Dr. Paul News, Bob Evans Janice Grey
4	:00 Jack Berch Show :15 Accent on Music :30 News; Evans :45 Hop Harrigan	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown	Erskine Johnson WOL Open House This Is Your Country	News; Band Wagon Band Wagon Music Hall "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	G.E. House Party " " ; News Stump Us Club " " "
5	:00 Terry & the Pirates :45 Dick Tracy :30 Jack Armstrong :45 Tennessee Jed	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	News;D. C. Assignment Superman Captain Midnight Tom Mix	News; Music Hall Music Hall " " " "	Band of the Day Battle of Crooners Sports; Theater of the Air	March of Science " " News; City Desk Factfinder
6	:00 Evans; Agronsky :15 Kenny Baker; Sports :30 Earl Godwin :45 Singing Sam	News; Leif Eid Musicade " ; Bergman Lowell Thomas	News; Warner So the Story Goes Johnson Family Sports—Brundige	WINX News Bob Wolff, Sports Dinner Date Twilight Tales	Melody Lane " " Sports Supper Club	Mahoney; Costello Jimmy Carroll Sings "6:30 Show" News; World Today
7	:00 Headline Edition :15 Raymond Swing :30 Lone Ranger :45 " "	Chesterfield Club News of the World Man at a Grand H. V. Kaltenborn	Fulton Lewis, Jr. Symphonic Swing Frank Singiser, News Inside Sports	News; Reiser Piano Date With J. Long Show Time " "	Romantic Rendezvous Bob Lee's Orch. News; with Austad Alice Lane	Mommie and the Men Jack Smith Ellery Queen " "
8	:00 Lum 'n' Abner :15 Elmer Davis :30 Fishing and :45 Hunting Club	Mr. and Mrs. North " " " " Hildegarde "	Xavier Cugat's Orch. Furs on Parade Fresh-up Show " "	News; Waltzes Book Reviews Puccini's "Tosca" " "	News; Army Band Army Band Hour News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Jack Carson Show " " " Dr. Christian " " ; News
9	:00 Dr. Corning :15 Pages of Melody :30 So You Want :45 to Lead a Band	Eddie Cantor Show " " " Mr. District Attorney " "	News, G. Heatter Real Life Stories Spotlight Bands George Paxton's	News; Music Symphony Hour Brahm's "Serenade in A Major"	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Frank Sinatra " " Bob Crosby " "
10	:00 Adventure :15 by Morse :30 Invitation to :45 Listen	College of Musical Knowledge " "	Auction Gallery " " Quiz of Two Cities " " " "	News; Music by Tony Pastor Music for Dreaming " " "	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe News; Super Session Super Session	Great Moments In Music Andrews Sisters " "
11	:00 News; Evans :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " " :45 " " "	News; Music Richard Harkness Ted Straeter's Orch " " "	Voice of Washington Fulton Lewis, Jr. Moonmist (Smiley) " " ; News	News; Post Preview Dance Time " " " "	MacFarlane, News Time Out " " " "	News; Daly & Sevareid Arch McDonald's "Moondial" Arthur Godfrey

W3XO—F.M.

7:00 p. m.—Dinner Music
7:15 p. m.— " "
7:30 p. m.—T is Musical World
7:45 p. m.— " "
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Concert Hall
8:30 p. m.—Puccini's "Tosca"
8:45 p. m.— " "

43200 K.C.

9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:05 p. m.— " "
9:30 p. m.— " "
9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Meet Your Favorite
10:30 p. m.—Evening Melodies
10:45 p. m.— " "

"TWILIGHT TALES"

Another of Elinor Gene's enchanting fairy tales, told at twilight time. Tonight's story—"There Are Will-O-The-Wisps In Town."

Mon.-Wed.-Fri.—6:45 to 7 P. M.

WINX—1340 on your dial

CRANBERRY BOGGS

AHOY, JEFF.
HELLO, CRAN. HELLO, KANDY KANE.
CRAN--ER, I'VE BEEN THINKING! WE OUGHT TO BE FRIENDS--- BURY THE HATCHET FOR THE SAKE OF OLD TIMES.
UH, SURE, JEFF. SURE.
G-G-GORSH! THIS IS GREAT, JEFF! JIST LIKE TEN YEARS AGO.
I GUESS I SORT OF FORGOT HOW TO BE A REGULAR GUY.
GOLLY MOSES, JEFF---I KNEW ALL ALONG YOU'D COME AROUND.
GOOD! THE DOPE IS FALLING FOR MY LINE.

DONALD DUCK

PENNY

IT'S ACTUALLY GHASTLY, MORTY... IT'S ALWAYS SOMETHING.
YEAH, WELL, SO LONG, PENNY
POOR MORTY JUST LEFT, ELSA.... HE'S JUST ABOUT WORRIED SICK.. I MEAN, IT'S A SHAME...
HE GOT NINETY-FIVE IN ALGEBRA, EIGHTY-EIGHT IN CHEM, AND NINETY-TWO IN HISTORY.... YES, I KNOW THEY'RE EXCELLENT MARKS....
BUT HE'S WORRIED SIMPLY STIFF THAT THE COACH WILL THINK HE'S LETTING HIS BASKETBALL SUFFER!

SUPERMAN

THAT DAILY SPHERE REPORTER MUST'VE HEARD WHAT SOUNDED LIKE AN EXPLOSION WHEN I CLAPPED MY HANDS. NOW TO HURL THIS BRIDGE UP IN THE AIR SO HE CAN SEE IT AS HE APPROACHES!
HOLY SMOKE! SOMEONE'S BLOWN UP THE BRIDGE! THIS IS A STORY!
SHORTLY AFTER...
GIMME THE DESK, QUICK! GET THIS—IT'S A SCOOP! UNKNOWN VANDAL BLOWS UP HIGHWAY BRIDGE...

ADVERTISEMENT

MOTHER'S GOOD BAD MOMENT-
HE WON'T LET ME ON THE TEAM!
WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, COACH?
TIMMY ISN'T STRONG ENOUGH!
HOW COULD YOU LET HIM GET SO RUN-DOWN?
I JUST CAN'T GET HIM TO EAT ENOUGH!
AND YOU SAY WONDER BREAD CONTAINS THE "APPETITE VITAMIN"?
YES, AND WONDER BREAD HELPS BUILD STRONG BODIES 8 WAYS!
2 Slices of Wonder Bread at meals and a sandwich every day supply as much
1. Protein for MUSCLE as a Serving of Roast Sirloin of Beef.
2. Calcium for BONES AND TEETH as Helping of Cottage Cheese.
3. Phosphorus for CELL Metabolism as 1 Egg.
4. Iron for rich RED BLOOD as 3 Lamb Chops.
5. Vitamin B1 for APPETITE as Serving of Fried Liver.
6. Vitamin B2 for GROWTH as 3 Slices American Cheese.
7. Niacin for MENTAL HEALTH as Serving of 6 Sardines.
8. ENERGY as 2 Glasses of Milk.
LATER
TIMMY THREW HIM OUT FROM RIGHT FIELD!
THAT'S MY SON!
THANKS TO WONDER BREAD!
Doubly Fresh WONDER BREAD
Builds Strong Bodies 8 Ways!

NAPOLEON

GOLLY, FELLOWS! WE'VE DUG UP THE WHOLE YARD AND HAVEN'T FOUND NAPOLEON'S FOSSIL BONE! HOW ARE WE GOING TO COLLECT THAT THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE BOY SCOUT'S CLUB HOUSE FUND?
3-6
BOYS, YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER! THIS IS SWAMI JONES. HE WILL READ NAPOLEON'S SUBCONSCIOUS MIND AND LOCATE THE SPOT WHERE THE BONE WAS BURIED.

New D. of A. Chaplain

The Rev. Edward H. Roach, pastor of St. Jerome's Catholic Church, Hyattsville, has been named State chaplain of the Catholic Daughters of America. He will succeed Msgr. Hugh J. Monaghan of Baltimore, who resigned because of poor health.

Died

GIBSON, LAURA FRANCES. On Sunday, March 3, 1946, at Suburban Hospital, LAURA FRANCES GIBSON, beloved wife of Earle P. Gibson of 42 Perry st., Kensington, Md. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

LATCHFORD, AGNES E. On Sunday, March 3, 1946, at Sibley Hospital, AGNES E. LATCHFORD, sister of Philip F., Archibald A. and Stephen Latchford. Funeral from the T. F. Costello funeral home, 1722 N. Capitol st., on Thursday, March 7, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

LYON, JAMES R. On Saturday, March 2, 1946, at 4620 Van Ness st. nw., JAMES R. LYON, beloved husband of Mary E. Lyon, father of Mrs. Mary L. Barber and Mrs. Catherine Owens, Mrs. Evelyn Miller and James R. Lyon, jr. He also is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Pauline Morgan and Mrs. Viola Burke, and seven grandchildren. Remains resting at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., until Wednesday, March 6, at 8:45 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Ann's Catholic Church at 9:30 a. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

PETZOLD, ROBERT T. On Monday, March 4, 1946, at his residence, 1349 Ingraham st. nw., ROBERT T. PETZOLD, beloved husband of Anna M. Petzold and father of George K. Petzold of Philadelphia and Robert M. Petzold of this city. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 a. m. Interment Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

PETERSON, CHARLES A. Suddenly, at his residence, 1357 Adams st. ne., on Monday, March 4, 1946, CHARLES A. PETERSON, aged 68 years, the beloved husband of the late Louise A. N. G. Peterson and father of Carl C., Helen S., Charles E., Wilfred A., Grace C. and June L. Peterson. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 p. m. at Dailey's funeral home, 2025 R. I. ave. ne. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

TOOTHMAN, DR. ARTHUR H. On Saturday, March 2, 1946, at Doctors Hospital, DR. ARTHUR H. TOOTHMAN, the beloved husband of Helen J. Toothman, father of Mrs. Martha Cole, Robert John and Arthur H. Toothman, jr. Services at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

TYLER, WILLIAM S. On Sunday, March 3, 1946, at his home, 624 Sligo ave., Silver Spring, Md., WILLIAM S. TYLER, beloved husband of Evelyn Tyler. Services on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 a. m. at the Church of the Ascension, Sligo ave., Silver Spring, Md. Interment Colesville Cemetery.

WALKER, JOHN E. On Saturday, March 2, 1946, at Prince Georges Hospital, JOHN E. WALKER, the beloved husband of the late Winifred Walker (nee Stokes), brother of G. C. Walker of Ocean View, Va., and Mrs. Frank Green. Services at Chambers Riverdale funeral home on Wednesday, March 6, at 12 noon. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

WEAVER, ALICE EDMUNDS. On Monday, March 4, 1946, at Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, Md., ALICE EDMUNDS WEAVER, wife of the late Dr. Clarence A. Weaver. Remains resting at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N st. nw., where services will be held on Wednesday, March 6, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

YOUNG, ARTHUR LEWIS. Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1946, at Georgetown Hospital, ARTHUR LEWIS YOUNG, beloved husband of Agnes G. Young and father of Robert J. Young and Mrs. Joseph J. Haubrich. Also grandfather of Edward Haubrich. Funeral from the James T. Clements funeral home, 1241 Wisconsin ave. nw., at 9 a. m. Wednesday, March 6, thence to Holy Trinity Church, 35th and O sts. nw., where mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. Friends are invited to attend. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

Schmid, Blinded Ex-Marine, Seeks Public Office in Pa.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 5 (INS).—Blind Marine hero, Sergt. Al Schmid, Democratic candidate for secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, said today that he was seeking public office "to see what I can do for the veterans."

The 25-year-old Philadelphian, who won the Navy Cross for killing 200 Japanese during the battle of the Tenaru River on Guadalcanal in 1942, has been slated by Democratic leaders as a candidate for the $10,000-a-year State post.

Schmid explained that he became interested in politics "during the war." He said he was primarily interested in seeing that wounded and disabled servicemen get a break. He added:

"It's much harder for a disabled man to make good because a lot of people look down on him as an outcast."

Schmid is the father of a 21-month-old son, Al, jr.

Three Women Join Hyattsville Legion

Three women have become members of the Snyder-Farmer-Butler American Legion Post of Hyattsville.

They are Mis Adrienne W. Bowermaster, superintendent of nurses at Prince Georges General Hospital and former Army nurse; Mis Gertrude H. Kraft of the same hospital and former Army nurse, and Mrs. Jane H. Morris, former Wac and now chief clerk of Hyattsville Selective Service Board.

2 Killed in Italian Pre-Election Fight

Rome, March 5 (U.P.).—Two persons were killed and 11 others wounded seriously by bombs and pistol fire at Badolato in southern Italy today in the first violence to be reported in connection with next Sunday's administrative elections. Italy's first free elections in 25 years will start Sunday in 430 communities.

First press reports said the victims were ambushed after a meeting.

Women to Study Parley

The Fairfax County League of Women Voters will meet tomorrow at 2 p. m. to discuss the proposed subjects for the national convention in Kansas City next month. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John H. King, Great Falls rd., Falls Church.

5 Prince Georges Areas Seek Road Changes

Five Prince Georges County communities are seeking highway improvements.

Columbia Highlands residents have asked the county commissioners to open the Tuxedo rd., now known as 62nd ave., between Landover rd. and Defense hwy.

This road will give an outlet to 27 families now "almost isolated by the impassable condition," the petitioners said. It will also provide a cutoff for Landover Hills and other Defense hwy. residents traveling to Marlboro and will connect with the intersection of Defense hwy. and the Washington-Baltimore freeway now under construction.

Petitioners Named

Petitioners are Ralph W. Knight, H. L. Lamkin, George C. Murphy, Ella Flaming, J. W. Clough and Arthur L. Bennett.

Bradbury Heights residents have given legal notice they will petition the commissioners for acceptance as a county road of Alton st., formerly Shadyside ave., from the town boundary line to Fulton ave. Petitioners are Thomas E. Jones, W. L. Shipley, Alfred M. Dintino, Charles E. Simpkins and Charles E. White.

Bradbury Park residents have announced they will ask for the acceptance of Davis ave., from Belt ave. to Porter ave. The 16 families on the road find it impassable in winter time, they say. Petitioners are Truls Pladsen, George Hall, Thomas W. Finney, George D. Harbin and William E. Rollins.

The county road examiners, L. Clinton Donaldson, Clarence L. Tucker and Samuel O. Willett will examine Haines rd. in Laurel from Montgomery rd., extending in a northerly direction, at 1:30 p. m. on March 25, and will file a report on acceptance to the commissioners.

The Mayor and Town Council of Brentwood announced plans to resurface Pennwood rd. to Bunker Hill rd. and to make assessments against abutting property. Objections must be filed at the council meeting tomorrow.

Arlington Plans Cancer Branch

Organization of an Arlington County branch of the Vriginia Cancer Foundation will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Arlington Health Department auditorium.

Establishment of a cancer prevention clinic in the county also will be considered at the meeting, called by George A. Collier, acting cancer control chairman for Arlington County.

Dr. George Cooper, jr., director of the Virginia Cancer Foundation, and Mrs. Fred M. Alexander, State education director, will explain the work of the foundation and assist in organization of the Arlington branch.

Thousands Watch As Soldier Leaps From Roof to Net

Worchester, Mass., March 5 (U.P.).—While several thousand watched aghast, a soldier teetered precariously on the roof of a three-and-a-half story building in the shopping district for a half hour today and then leaped into a rescue net.

Identified through reenlistment papers as Pfc. Nelson Moulton, 25, of Schenectady, N. Y., he was hospitalized for observation but was not seriously injured.

Moulton first was spotted by two policemen. He danced along the edge of the roof and waved merrily to the crowds that gathered below.

Finally seeing the rescue net, Moulton clapped his hands three times, struck a diver's pose and jack-knife from the roof.

A chronology based on biblical records places the date of the creation of the world at 4000 B. C.

Falls Church Theater To Present Barry Play

Philip Barry's "Hotel Universe" will be given tomorrow through Saturday at Medison Schol auditorium in Falls Church.

The play will be presented by the Falls Church Community Theater and directed by Forney Reese, assisted by Hope Anderson. Members of the cast are John Baker, Alice Crost David Goodman, Eileen Currier, Fred Stuart, Katherine Warren, James Brown, Matilda Brownlee and Jean Florence.

News Source Protected In New York Senate Bill

Albany, March 5 (AP).—The Senate today approved by a 51-2 vote a measure introduced bq Senator Floyd E. Anderson, Binghamton Republican, to permit newspapers to withhold the source of their news.

The bill provides that no newspapers or press association employe shall be required to divulge in legal proceedings or elsewhere, his news source.

50 Chinese Lose Lives At Hands of Pirates

Canton, March 5 (AP).—Fifty Chinese passengers of a ferry boat were either killed or drowned when they were attacked by pirates after their vessel foundered in the waters near here, it was reported today.

The ferry developed engine trouble and capsized in a heavy rainsquall. Ostensible rescuers came alongside in a junk and took the survivors ashore. The rescuers turned out to be pirates who robbed and shot the passengers, the report said.

Nylons and Hair-do To Be Party Prizes

Ion hose and a permanent wave

Nylon hose and a permanent wave are among the prizes to be awarded at the Cittage City Boy Scout party tomorrow at 8 p. m.

The party will be held at the Cottage City-Colmar Manor Fire Station, Bladensburg road. Lawton W. Luther is handling arangements.

WHAT THE NEW FORD CONTRACT MEANS

to us . . . and to you

FOR SEVERAL weeks now, we at the Ford Motor Company have been discussing a new employee contract. During this time there has been no strike at any Ford Plant.

A large part of the discussions have had to do with more pay.

But more pay depended upon security from unauthorized work stoppages, and increased productivity all along the line.

What we all wanted was to get into maximum production and stay there, so that the public could get the cars and trucks it wants and needs.

Benefits to all of us at Ford Motor Company*

The Ford Motor Company has always been proud of paying the highest wages in the industry. Even before this new agreement, the Ford average wage was higher than that of any major competitor.

As a result of the new agreement, the Ford wage scale now goes up another 18 cents an hour—an increase of 15%. This raise in pay will be retroactive—it will go into effect as of January 5, 1946, after the contract is ratified. It will add $41,000,000 to the payroll annually.

The agreement also provides strong assurance that recognized standards of production will be maintained.

We hope thus to eliminate costly work stoppages and to increase worker productivity. When our production lines stand idle for *one day*, the cost is $400,000 plus the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages.

Benefits to the Public. Notwithstanding the difficulties in getting materials and parts, more than 163,000 cars and trucks already have rolled off the assembly line since production started July 1st of last year.

With increased productivity and the elimination of work stoppages, the number of Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars available to the public should rise sharply. This is important, because America today is millions of cars short of its normal needs.

Greater production and more efficient production also will benefit the public in terms of better value for the money . . . for volume production is the only way a car built to Ford standards of quality can continue to be offered at low prices.

More and more cars . . . better and better cars . . . lower and lower prices . . . that is what we are trying for with this new agreement.

* These are the principal provisions of the agreement. We will be glad to send a copy of the complete agreement upon request after it is ratified.

**THE FACTORY CANNOT MAKE JOBS—
ONLY THE BUYING PUBLIC CAN DO THAT**

The new contract should be a good thing for everybody, but it can be a complete success only if we all remember one very important fact.

The Ford Motor Company does not create or control jobs. Neither does any company nor any union, for that matter. The only way more jobs can be created, and wages raised, is if more and more people want to buy more and more of the things we make.

If we here at the Ford Motor Company give the public the kind of cars it wants and as many of them as it wants, at prices it can afford to pay, we will never have any very serious problems about jobs or wages.

Continued sale of our products is the only real security that any of us will ever have.

What this means is that we are all under the constant necessity of giving "more for the money." That can be done only by all of us increasing our productivity—and passing the gains along to the public.

Therefore, the better we all do our jobs—the less waste time and motion there is—the more cars will be sold, the more jobs there will be, and the better paid everyone will be.

No wage is too high that is earned.

Henry Ford II
PRESIDENT

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Ford

Amazing New Antiseptic Deodorant Actually Checks Perspiration Yet is Safe for Skin!

SAFELY STOPS ODOR! NO EMBARRASSMENT—with COLGATE'S VETO! says ANNE KENNEDY Registered Nurse
SAFELY CHECKS PERSPIRATION! VETO KEEPS YOU WELL-GROOMED, DAINTY! says RUTH OLDEN Registered Nurse
SAFE FOR SKIN! COLGATE'S VETO IS ANTISEPTIC! says MILDRED SHREY Registered Nurse
SAFE FOR CLOTHES! NO ROTTED DRESSES—with COLGATE'S VETO! says ELEANOR HORNBY Registered Nurse

DOES NOT ROT CLOTHES . . . Because of *Duratex*, New Safety Ingredient Found Only in Veto!

Veto—Colgate's cream deodorant—is different from *any* deodorant you've ever used before! Because it contains *Duratex*, an *exclusive* new safety ingredient—Veto *does not rot clothes!* Veto is *safe* for any normal skin! It spreads and rubs in easily, is *easier* to use! It stays moist in jar. So use Veto regularly to stop odor, check perspiration—*safely!* 10¢ and larger sizes. Drug and cosmetic counters.

Colgate's VETO
Stays Moist In The Jar!

APPROVED SAFE FOR FABRICS
BETTER FABRICS BUREAU